THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII—NO. 134. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE PLEBISCITE.

Announcing the Result.

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THE PLEBISCITE.

The Emperor Receiving the Result of the Election—The Scene at the Tuileries.

From Galignani's Messenger, May 22.

The grand ceremony of presenting to the Emperor the official declaration of the result of the late vote given by the French people took place to-day, at 1 o'clock, in the Salle des Etats of the Louvre. The scene was one of unusual splendor, and although in some particulars resembling the great annual sitting at the opening of the legislative session, was indefinitely more imposing. The general arrangements of the spacious hall for the public were scarcely changed, but some important modifications had been effected in the portion of the salle appropriated to his Majesty and the Court.

On this occasion the Emperor and Empress sat together on the throne placed on a raised estrade under a dais, with chairs of state for the Prince Imperial, Prince Napoleon, and the other princes of the Imperial family on the right, next the Emperor; while on the left, next the Empress, were similar seats for the Princess Clotilda, the Princess Mathilde, and the other princesses. Behind his Majesty were to stand the great officers of the crown, and behind the Empress the ladies of the imperial household and those attending on the various princesses. Below the steps and in front of all, on the left, was a seat for the Duke de Cambaceres, Grand Master of the Ceremonies. On the right and left of the throne were benches for the Ministers, members of the Privy Council, marshals, admirals, grand cresses of the Legion of Honor, etc.

In front, on the right, were places for the Senate, and behind for the Councillors of State. This arrangement, it will be seen, is different from that generally witnessed when the members of this last named body are assigned seats, so to speak, on the steps of the throne. The reason of the alteration is, however, perfectly simple. As his Majesty, by the terms of the constitution, is to receive the *plebiscite* from the three great bodies of the State, he could not have one of them, as on ordinary occasions, close to him, and the other two apart. The whole three would have to come together, and hence the position of the Council of State was forcedly changed. The three Great Holies were therefore placed in front and the letters of convocation to the Counsellors made use of the expression—"The President of Section, Masters of Requests, Auditors, and ordinary members shall have places for this time in the body of the hall, behind the Senate."

On the left, parallel with the Senate, were seats for the legislative body. Behind were places for all the deputations, courts of law, Institute of France, municipal council, prefects of the Seine and police, high functionaries in the various ministries, superior officers of the army and navy, chefs-de-battalion of the National Guard, etc. The diplomatic body, which was out in great strength, occupied their accustomed places.

Cent-Gardes were posted on the estrade and at the entrance of the hall. As their majesties arrived from the Tuileries by the new galleries no display took place outside beyond the appearance of the handsome equipages which conveyed the great official personages to the sitting.

The deputation of the legislative body, the president, vice-presidents, and secretaries were conveyed to the Louvre in court carriages, escorted by cavalry, and after alighting at the Pavilion-Denon, Place Napoleon III, ascended to the Galerie des Sept Metres, where they awaited their Majesties' arrival.

Although the doors were not to be closed until half-past twelve, the persons who had obtained tickets began to arrive at ten, and before eleven all the places appropriated to the public were occupied. By degrees the official seats became filled, and at last the mass of uniforms, decorations, and richly embroidered costumes became quite overpowering. The front of the galleries presented long lines o beautiful summer toilettes of the brightest colors, and a flood of sunshine brought out vividly the rich variety and brilliancy of the scene.

At about ten minutes before 1, a salvo of artillery from the Invalides announced that their Majesties had left the Tuileries on their way to the sitting. The various princes and princesses of the Imperial family had arrived some time before, and repaired to the French gallery to join in the cortege when the Imperial party came forward. In that extensive piece and in the Salle Lebrun the large room which leads to the Salle des Etats, a double line of Cent Gardes were posted.

At 1 o'clock a master of the ceremonies threw back the hangings from the entrance to the Hall of Sittings and announced "The Emperor!" Immediately every one rose, and the imperial cortege entered. First came various officers of the court in full uniform, chamberlains, equeries, masters of ceremonies, Grand Marshal of the Palace; the Princes of the Imperial family having rank at court, Prince Napoleon, the Prince Imperial, the Emperor and Empress, the Princess Clotilda, the Princess Mathilde, the other Princesses, ladies and officers of the court, those of the various Princes and Princesses, etc.

The moment their Majesties appeared the hall rang with "*Vive l' Empereur!*" "*Vive l' Imperatrice!*" "*Vive le Prince Imperial!*" The cheering continued during the whole passage of the imperial cortege to the estrade at the end of the hall. Their Majesties and the other high personages having taken their places as indicated above, the deputation of the legislative body was introduced by a master of the ceremonies, and M. Schneider, the President, having ascended the steps leading to the throne presented to his Majesty the official declaration of the vote of the French people on May 8, ratifying the *Senatus Consultum* of the 20th of April last. As the assembly was still upstanding the Grand Master of Ceremonies, after having taken his Majesty's orders, said, "Gentlemen, be seated."

Mr. Schneider's Speech.

Mr. Schneider then delivered the following address:—

"Sire:—The Legislative Body is happy to lay before your Majesty the solemn answer which the nation, by 7,350,000 suffrages, has just made to the *plebiscite* which you submitted to it. In perfect community of ideas with that striking manifestation we offer to the Emperor, the Empress, and the Prince Imperial our homage and congratulations. Eighteen years ago France, tired out by violent changes, and eager for security, confident in your genius and in the Napoleonic dynasty, placed in your hands, together with the imperial crown, the authority and force which public necessity imperatively called for. The expectation of the nation was not disappointed. Social order was soon re-established, and great things were achieved. All classes of society beheld their comfort and well-being increased; agriculture, commerce, and manufactures bounded forward to an extent previously unknown; and during that augmentation of public prosperity France also beheld her influence augment with foreign countries. But from the commencement your Majesty looked anxiously forward to the moment when that centralization of power would no longer respond to the aspirations of the country when tranquil and reassured: and see the march of modern society you proclaimed that liberty was to be the crowning point of the edifice. Therefore a noble enterprise, which will be the eternal honor of your reign, tempted you, and you resolve to assure to France one of the first ranks among free nations.

"The dates of the 29th November, 1860, and 19th January, 1867, attest your generous initiative and your patriotic designs. Subsequently, and immediately after universal suffrage had manifested its liberal tendencies, when the legislative body interpreted them by the expression of its desires. Your Majesty, assured of our co-operation, did not hesitate, with an abnegation without precedent in history, to lay down the bases of the Parliamentary constitution of the empire. But, faithful to the great principle on which your Government is based you would not consent, without the direct participation of the people, to the introduction of so considerable a modification in the power which you derive from their free will. Assembled in its voting places, after a twenty years' reign, it has, in its full independence, and under conditions which testify to the progress and the virility of our public life, affirmed its approbation with a unanimity the force of which no one dare gainsay. In acclaiming by more than seven millions of suffrages the new form of the empire, the country, which has an instinctive knowledge of what is for its interest and grandeur, says to you:—'Sire, France is with you; march with confidence in the path which leads to all feasible progress, and found liberty upon the basis of respect for the laws and constitution. France places the cause of liberty under the protection of your dynasty, and of the great bodies of the State'"

In reference to this harangue, the Emperor replied at some length, but his speech has already appeared in our columns, having been received by Atlantic Cable on the very day of its delivery.

GEARY.

His Excellency discourses About the Decline of American Shipping—The whole Mystery Cleared Up.

Governor Geary has addressed to Vice-Admiral Porter a letter on the decline of American commerce, from which we extract the following:—

Having, with much satisfaction, read your letter of the 12th instant to Hon. James S. Negley, on the subject of recovering our lost commerce, and restoring to the country advantages which a well-organized steamship service is capable of giving when properly directed between maritime nations, I take great pleasure in expressing my views upon a subject of such vast importance to the honor and prosperity of our nation.

A COMMERCIAL CRISIS.

A most important crisis has arrived in the history of the commerce of the United States, which demands action on the part of the Government as prompt as it should be energetic. In the suggestions which have been made and the views expressed upon so important a question of national policy, it is to be hoped that motives will not be perverted nor objects misconstrued. For my own part, I can truly say that I am actuated only by a sincere desire to subserve public interests and to effect the greatest possible good of that country which every true America proudly calls his own. The guardians of all our great national interests should not permit themselves to be lulled into false security by cunningly devised professions, not only upon this question, but upon all other measures which have secured to a country unexampled in every branch of our varied interests—our manufactures, our agriculture, and our commerce—measures which are coeval with the spirit of our institutions.

MISSIONS AND DESTINIES.

There are missions and destines for nations as well as for individuals. The mission of our nation is, I trust, that of peace; its destiny that of elevating the human race by spreading happiness broadly within the reach of the vast working masses. For this, commerce is the great means. When it is active, industry thrives; then we see the smiling faces, and hear the happy voices of prosperity. But when it is still, busy minds and active hands earn not their full rewards; the workingmen seek vainly for employment; dejection takes the place of happiness, and the nation is checked in its onward course. Such is the present condition of our country. It caused the rebellion.

WHO CONQUERED THE REBELLION.

Minds and hearts like yours conquered that; but five years have passed since then and still the deepest injury remains—remains while all that is required for its removal is spread around us in profusion by a bountiful Providence, and we have stood idle to the use.

FOLLOWING ROMAN EXPERIENCE.

Let your advice be followed: it is that of Roman experience in using our adversaries' weapons when they are of better forms. Let steamships of iron be built; commence at the true starting point by creating iron ship building yards which can compete with those of Great Britain. Let these be established by Government and in the manner pointed out to me in January last, in a letter (copy of which I enclose), by Mr. Ambrose W. Thompson, one of the fathers of ocean steam enterprise in this country, and of whom nearly twenty years ago the Legislature of Pennsylvania voluntarily and unanimously passed resolutions declaring "that to his scientific knowledge and practical skill we were indebted for the most successful ocean steamers afloat." I repeat, let your advice be followed, commencing at the point of constructing swift iron steamers, suited to the pursuits of peace but fit for war, and you will drive off our opponents—"more honorably than they drove our commerce from the ocean." We have the best of iron and coal, favorable locations for building yards, able minds, willing hands—with these facilities for building and with the requisite aid to launch forth enterprise, will come iron ships of our own, as superior to those of England as were our wooden ones to hers before those of iron advanced beyond both; and with these will come that satisfaction of which you speak and which we shall all so well appreciate.

THE MAN WITH A NOBLE HERITAGE—NOT GEARY.

You, sir, having a noble heritage of naval renown, early showed yourself worthy of it, in the line which peace permitted your profession, by advancing commerce upon the ocean, and, when your country's need called you to the front of danger, in the trial of battles waged for her safety, you made the name your sire had left you still more illustrious by deeds of your own; adding still further to these, you now return to the efforts which peace permits to regenerate our commerce.

GEARY THANKS PORTER IN BEHALF OF THE PEOPLE.

My thanks I freely offer for what you have done. It has been much, but I believe you will do more; and I hope long to see your directing ability at the head of that department of Government of which as an officer you have been so distinguished for gallant services. I have the honor to be yours, respectfully,

JOHN W. GEARY.

David R. Porter, Vice Admiral U. S. Navy.

UP IN A TORNADO.

A Freak of the Wind in Montana—A Man Sails Through the Air on the Roof of a House.

During the past three weeks there has been a succession of tornadoes in the valley at Deer Lodge City, Montana, unpleasant as unprecedented. They last from one to three hours, and are succeeded by a perfect calm. Their general direction is from northwest to southeast. The width of the storm track is not over a mile, its greatest violence being confined to a belt of 200 or 400 yards, crossing the valley diagonally a short distance below town, and occasionally the side current giving them a lively shaking up in the village. The first two wasted their fury on fences, trees, and moderate-sized boulders, tossing them about like jack-straws, and, just by way of variety, wrenched a couple of logs out of the Decker building, in the lower art of the town. But the third played a piece of diabolism not on the bills.

Mr. A. Elliott recently purchased the Hall farm on Cottonwood creek, a half mile from town. It has on it a double log house, one story, having a roof area of seventeen by forty feet. On it there is a dirt roof. Mr. Elliott was engaged in reroofing it with boards, and had it about completed on Saturday when the storm began. His son, a lad of a dozen years, was on one corner, and he on the comb. As the whirlwind dipped he called to his son to jump down, and Mr. Elliot clasped the comb projection of the boards to prevent being blown to the ground. Just at the instant the entire roof, rafters and all, was lifted from the building, and raising with the whirlwind, sailed away, attaining an altitude of about forty feet at the greatest, and landing one hundred and eighty-nine feet from the house, where Mr. Elliott was dumped by the concussion; the roof performed a somersault over him, and was scattered in a thousand fragments over the valley. Strange as it may appear, Mr. Elliot is only slightly bruised. The lad was uninjured, the board roof gliding out from under him, leaving him sitting disconsolate on the dirt roof, while his father was abandoning him at the rate of sixty miles an hour. When it is considered that the roof contained 1200 feet of lumber, was nailed to heavy log rafters, and that the whole affair was carried 189 feet intact, some idea of the force of the whirlwind may be obtained. The distance is given by Mr. Clagett, who measured it immediately after the occurrence. The escape of Mr. Elliot was a miracle.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The City Election.

Removal of Disabilities.

Disasters Down East.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE WEST.

Whitsunday in Louisville—An Imposing Procession.

LOUISVILLE, June 6.—The procession of the Catholic Central Society yesterday was one of the largest and most imposing ever witnessed in this city. The houses of the German residents on the line of march were decorated in the most tasteful manner. Pentacost Sunday was generally observed by the Catholics, Israelites, and Episcopalians. An immense assemblage was present at the Jewish synagogue to witness the ceremonies.

Newspaper Office Damaged by Fire.

DETROIT, June 6.—The *Courier* office at East Saginaw was damaged by fire yesterday to the amount of $6000. Insured.

The National Typographical Union.

CINCINNATI, June 6.—The eighteenth annual meeting of the International Typographical Union begins here to-day. One hundred delegates are here from the United States and British Provinces. There are two lady delegates from New York. The meeting will last until Friday evening.

Death of an Editor.

OMAHA, June 6.—George Thomas, city editor of the Omaha *Republican*, and formerly connected with the New York *Herald*, died yesterday of congestion of the lungs.

Reduction of Railway Fares.

CHICAGO, June 6.—The Michigan Central and Great Western and Michigan Southern and Lake Shore Railroads have reduced their fare to $20 between Chicago and New York city and $21·25 to Boston.

A New Hotel to be Erected in Chicago.

H. Potter Palmer, a well-known Chicago millionaire, gives notice through the public press that he will, on the 1st of July, commence the erection of a hotel on the southeast corner of State and Monroe streets, which will probably be the largest in the country. It will have a frontage of 253 feet on State street and 252 feet on Monroe street. It is to be eight stories high, and will contain 750 rooms. It will be in the style of the Louvre Palace, built by Louis Phillippe, and will cost, including the ground, over two and a half millions of dollars.

Sympathy for the Victims of the Roumania Hoax.

CINCINNATI, June 6.—A large meeting of Israelites was held in the Plum Street Temple last night to take action with regard to the massacre of Jews in Roumania. Resolutions were adopted expressing horror and indignation at the outrages, and thanking the Government for its prompt action. A committee was appointed to telegraph to Europe for further information.

Dan Voorhees on the Political Issues of the Day.

TERRE HAUTE, June 6.—Hon. Daniel Voorhees made a political speech at the Court House, in this city, on Saturday evening. He discussed the fifteenth amendment, the Roman mission question, the national finances, and the Northern Pacific Railroad bill. He announced his intention to make but one more race for Congress.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

A Collegiate Base Ball Game.

HARTFORD, June 6.—The game of base ball between Trinity College and the Wesleyan University Clubs, at Middletown, on Saturday, resulted in favor of the former by a score of 42 to 31.

A Batch of Drowning Cases.

HARTFORD, June 6.—A son of John Bermett, of this city, was drowned in the river on Saturday.

The body of Lewis Woodworth, of Sheffield, who was drowned in the Connecticut river at Thompsonville, on the 29th of October, was found in the river opposite this city yesterday.

RUTLAND, June 6.—Charles E. Pierpont was drowned yesterday.

Railway Accident.

PORTLAND, June 6.—Mrs. Hutchings, a deaf lady, aged seventy, was run over and killed by a locomotive on Saturday.

A Yacht Club Cruise.

The Portland Yacht Club go on their annual cruise to-day.

FROM NEW YORK.

Troy Barely Escapes a Destructive Conflagration.

TROY, June 6.—The railroad bridge in this city was set on fire this morning and narrowly escaped destruction. In May, 1862, the bridge which formerly occupied the site of the present one was burned, and the disaster involved the destruction of the business portion of the city. Had there been a high wind this morning the catastrophe of 1862 might have been repeated.

The Tour of the Haymakers.

NEW YORK, June 6.—After the match with the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, to-day, the Haymakers, of Troy, start on a tour to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, and will play the Keystones and Athletics, of Philadelphia, the Pastimes and Marylands, of Baltimore, and Olympics and Nationals, of Washington, D. C.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Navigation of the Missouri.

BENTON, June 6.—The steamer Ida Reese left here on the 3d instant for St. Louis. She took about one hundred passengers. The steamer Deer Lodge, from Sioux City, arrived on the 1st instant, and left on the 4th on her return trip. She took about fifty passengers.

FROM EUROPE.

No Quotations from London To-day.

LONDON, June 6.—The Stock Exchange being closed to-day, on account of the Whitmonday holiday, there are no quotations to report.

This Morning's Quotations.

PARIS, June 6.—The Bourse opened dull. Rentes, 72f. 10c.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Relieving Southerners of their Disabilities.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Committee on Reconstruction has resolved, as a rule, not to remove the political disabilities of any person who has not petitioned for such removal. The mere recommendation of friends or high officials are not respected. Those desiring relief must petition with proper submission, as each case is considered upon its merits.

The Municipal Election.

The voting at the municipal election is progressing peaceably. Never before has such interest been excited and more effort made by both parties to get invalid voters to the polls. Precautions have been taken to suppress any disorders.

DISASTER.

Destruction of the Santee Sioux Mission by a Hurricane.

The following telegram from the Rev. Samuel D. Hinaman was received this morning, by William Welsh, Esq., of this city:—

"Mission and hospital utterly destroyed by hurricane. Family safe."

These are sad tidings for the friends of this mission to the Sioux Indians. The church, school house, hospital, and mission house were most tasteful, convenient, and effective in their influence upon the Indians. The loss will no doubt exceed fifteen thousand dollars, and the Indians will be much depressed, as through these buildings they were buoyed up with the evidence of the white man's interest in them. Fortunately such calamities usually awaken a deep interest in the sufferers, and it is to be hoped that in this case this effective mission will not be allowed to languish.

THE ENGLISH TRAGEDY.

The Seven-Fold Murder near Uxbridge—A Whole Family Butchered.

From the Daily News, May 24.

One of the most extraordinary tragedies which has taken place for many years, was discovered last evening at the village of Denham, about two miles from Uxbridge. It seems that a family named Marshall resided at a cottage in that village, the husband carrying on business as an engineer. Besides Marshall, there lived in the cottage his wife and five children, whose ages ran between three and nine years, and also the mother and sister of Marshall. This day (Tuesday) had been fixed for the marrige of the sister, and it is to the fact of her wedding dress being brought home that the discovery of the murder is to be attributed. Nothing had been seen of the murdered persons since Saturday, but upon a young girl going to the cottage yesterday with the garment referred to, and gaining no reply, the neighbors had their suspicions aroused, and an entry was soon effected into the house. A scene of the most horrible description then presented itself. On the ground floor the bodies of Mrs. Marshall and her sister-in-law were found quite dead—the former lying on her back, and the latter, who had her night-dress on and was evidently preparing for bed, was placed across her. Both had their heads fearfully mutilated, and the absence of blood about the place was remarked by those who witnessed the dreadful discovery. At the right hand, on entering the cottage, and near the fire-place, three children belonging to Marshall were also found with their heads fright'ully battered, and also quite dead. The mother of Marshall was likewise found, having been brutally murdered in the same way; and on entering the shop where Marshall had been at work, wearing a smock-frock, his body was also found. It was covered with sacks, and it was apparent that he had a desperate struggle. His hands were scratched in several places, and there were marks as if he had been dragged about the ground. His head had also been beaten in the same manner as those of the other victims. There was another child belonging to Marshall—a little boy, aged 16 months —who had been sent to his grandmother's to be "out of the way" during the wedding of Marshall's sister; but for that circumstance there is very small doubt that the little creature would have been added to the list of the murdered members of the family. The medical gentlemen called were Drs. Ferris and Macnamara, and it is their opinion that the awful deed has been perpetrated as long since as Saturday night or Sunday morning. The country constabulary have been unable, up to the present time, to obtain any clue as to the murderer, or the cause of the dreadful crime. A forge hammer and an ordinary axe—with which the murders are supposed to have been committed—have been discovered with traces of blood upon them. Whatever the motive by which the murderer or murderers—for it seems difficult to imagine the fearful work can have been done by one person—robbery does not seem to have been the object, for nothing appears to have been disturbed; the rings and several articles of jewelry worn by the unfortunate persons not having been removed.

The excitement in the village is intense. Marshall and his wife and sister were, it is said, much respected by their neighbors.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Stocks steady but dull. Money qxiet at 3@5 per cent. Gold, 114⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112½; do. 1864, do., 111½; do. 1865 do., 111⅞; do. do. new, 113⅛; do. 1867, 114⅞; do. 1868, 114; 10-40s, 108¾; Virginia 6s, new, 67; Missouri 6s, 94½; Canton Company, 68¾; Cumberland preferred, 40; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 101¾; Erie, 23½; Reading, 109; Adams Express, 63¾; Michigan Central, 124⅜; Michigan Southern, 99; Illinois Central, 140; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 109½; Chicago and Rock Island, 121¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96; Western Union Telegraph, 31⅜.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Cotton dull and lower; sales 1000 bales middling uplands at 22½c. Flour—State and Western declined 5c.; State, $4·95@5·85; Ohio, $5·25@6·20; Western, $4·95@6·60; Southern, firm at $6 @10. Wheat advanced 1@2c.; No. 1 spring, $1·31@ 1·32; No. 2, $1·27@1·28. Corn firm; new mixed Western, $1·06@1·09. Oats firmer; State, 69@71c.; Western, 65@65½c. Beef steady. Pork very firm; mess $30·50@30·60; Lard firm; steam, 15@16¼; kettle, 16¼ @16½. Whisky steady at $1·08.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Monday, June 6, 1870.

The Money market has undergone no material change. The demand to-day, as heretofore, is chiefly for speculative purposes, very little commercial paper being offered. The supply is not only ample but far in excess of present wants. We quote demand loans at 3@4 per cent. on good and choice collaterals. Discounts are quiet and very easy at 5@6 per cent. for good paper only. Both the banks and private lenders are carrying large balances which they cannot employ at current rates.

Gold continues dull, and without speculative movement. The range up to noon is 114⅝@ 114¾, closing at the latter.

In Government securities the transactions are light, and prices are slightly off on a portion of the list.

The stock market was comparatively quiet, but prices are not much changed. City loans were active and stronger, with sales of the new 6s at 100@100⅛. Lehigh gold loan fell off, selling at 92½.

Reading Railroad was firm but inactive. Sales at 54⅜. Penna. was lower, sales at 59. Lehigh Valley changed hands at 58. Camden and Amboy at 120½, and Philadelphia and Erie at 30½.

Canal Shares attracted some attention. Sales of Lehigh at 36¾, and Schuylkill preferred at 18¾@19.

In Bank Shares we notice sales of North America at 230, and in Passenger Railroad stocks of Thirteenth and Fifteenth streets at 21¾.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118½@118¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112½@112¾; do., 1864, 111⅝@112; do., 1865, 111⅝ @112¼; do. do., July, 114@114¼; do. do., 1867, 114¼@114¾; do. 1868, 114@114¼; 10-40s, 108¼@ 109; 6s, 113½@114. Gold, 114⅝.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations: —U. S. 6s of 1881, 118½@118¾; 5-20s, 1862, 112½@112¾; do. 1864, 111⅝@112; do. 1865, 111⅝@112¼; do. 1865, new, 114@114¼; do. 1867, do. 114⅛@114¼; do. 1868, do., 114@114¼; 10-40s, 108¼@109; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 114@114½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 114@114¼; Silver, 108@110. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $870@880; Central Pacific R. R., $930@940; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $780@790.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$900 City 6s, New.		100 sh Sch N P..b30.	18¾
c&p....	100	100 do.... ..	18¾
$100 do...d bill.	100	100 do...b5wn.	18¾
$3000 O C & A R R bs	82¾	200 sh Read R...ls.	54⅛
$1000 Pa & N Y C 7s	92	580 do.....b5.	54⅛
$200 Perkiomen bs.	70	800 sh Leh N St..ls.	36
$1000 N Penna 6s...		100 do.....s5.	36
b5wn....	96	12 do.....	35¾
$5500 Sch N 6s '82...	75½	200 do.....s30.	36
$2000 Leh Gold L...	92½	50 do.....	36
623 sh Penna RR.ls.	59	100 do.....s60.	36⅛
300 do..ls.b60.	59	100 do.....b60.	36¼
300 do .ls.160wn	59	200 do.....	36⅛
102 sh Leh V R...ls.	58	280 do...ls.s60.	36
9 sh O C & A R.R.	46½	200 do ....b60.	36⅛
100 sh Phil & E R...	30½	40 sh 13th & 15th St	21¾
100 sh Sch Nav.....	8½	11 sh Bk of N Am.	230
23 sh Cam & Am R.	120½		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 Le gold l.....	92½	200 sh Sch N Pf.b60	19
$5000 C & A m 6s,89	94¾	200 do.....b5.	19
50 sh 13th & 15th St.	21	200 do.....b60.	19
100 sh Penna...s30.	58¾	200 do..ls.b30.	19
100 do.....	58⅞	300 do..ls.b30.	19
100 do.....s30.	58¾	100 sh Leh Na...b5.	36
50 do.....c.	58¾	200 do..ls.s30.	36
200 sh Big Mount..	6¾	100 sh Reading R..b	54·44

SECOND BOARD.

$3500 Leh Con Ln...		42 sh Penna R...ls.	59
Wednesday.	79	100 do.....	58¾
$1000 N Penna 7s.	90½	200 do ...ls.	58¾
$10000 Phil & E 7s.ls		100 sh Leh Nav.s30.	36
cash .	92¾	300 do ..ls.b60.	38⅛
$1000 Leh gold L....	92½	100 do.....s30.	36
$4000 do.....	92¾	100 sh Sch Nv.....	8⅞
$7000 do.....ls.	92¾	9 sh Read R..trf.	54⅛
$100 City 6s, Jan. 1871..	98	100 do.....	54⅜
$2000 Sc N 6s '82....	86	100 do.....	54¾
1 sh Leh Val....	58	7 sh 7th Nat Bk...100	
1 sh Cam & A R.	121	200 sh Feeder Dam.	⅜

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	114¾	11·01 A. M.	114⅝
10·20 "	114⅝	11·20 "	114⅝
10·30 "	114⅝	11·28 "	114⅝
11·00 "	114	11·55 "	114

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, June 6.—Seeds—Cloverseed is in scarce supply, and ranges from $6 to $7·25 for common to fair, and $7·50@8 for good to prime. Timothy is nominal. Flaxseed is in demand by the crushers at $2·25.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $27 per ton.

The Flour market is a little more active, but steady at Saturday's quotations. The stock of high grade families is reduced to a low figure, and this description is held firmly. Sales of 1600 barrels, including superfine at $4·75@5; extras at $5@5·25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·25@6·25; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·50@6·25; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·75@6·50; and fancy at $7@8·25. Rye Flour, $5·25. In Corn Meal no announcement.

The Wheat market is quiet and steady. The inquiry is mostly for prime lots. Sales of Indiana and Pennsylvania red at $1·32@1·35 ₰ bushel. White ranges from $1·40@1·55. 800 bushels Ohio Rye sold at $1. Corn is dull at the late decline, but the receipts are small. Sales of 3600 bushels yellow at $1·06@1·08. Oats are also dull. Sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania at 60@63c. and Delaware at 66½.

Whisky—There is but little demand. We quote Pennsylvania wood-bound at $1·06 and Western iron-bound at $1·08.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, June 6.—There is less demand for Beef Cattle to-day, and the decline recorded last week has been lost. The receipts are more liberal, reaching 1855 head; sales of choice at 10@10½c., fair to good at 8½@9½, and common at 6@8c. ₰ lb., gross. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.
89 Owen Smith, Western, 9¼@10½.
105 John Smith, Western, 8¾@10.
30 D. Smith, Western, 8@10½.
70 A. Christy, Western, 9@10½.
25 Dengler & McCleese, Lancaster co., 9@9¾.
18 P. McFillen, Western, 9@10
60 Ph. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 8½@10.
66 J. S. Kirk, Western, 9@10¾.
75 S. S. McFillen, Western, 9@10½.
122 Ulman & Bachman, Western, 9¼@10½.
300 J. J. Martin & Co., Western, 9@10½.
120 Mooney & Miller, Western, 8@10.
65 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Western, 9@9¾
57 H. Chain, Western, 8@10.
60 L. Frank, Western, 8¾@9¾.
50 Gus. Schamberg, Western, 8¾@9½.
65 Hope & Co., Western,, 9@10½.
12 B. Baldwin, Chester co., 8@9½.
40 H. Frank, Western, 8½@9¾.
24 Alexander, Chester co., 9½@10¾.
15 L. Horne, Pennsylvania, 5½@7.
55 John McArdle, Western, 8½@10½.
55 R. Mayne, Western, 7½@9¾.
42 F. McFillen, Western, 9¼@ 9¾.
50 J. Christy, Western, 9½@10½.
100 Jas. McFillen, Western, 9@10½.
20 Elkon & Co., Lancaster co., 9@9¾.
25 J. Chain, Western, 6@8½.

Cows and Calves are in fair request, with sales of 250 head at $60@65, and springers at $40@50.

Sheep are arriving freely, and there is not much inquiry, but prices are unchanged. About 10,500 head sold at the Park Drove Yard at 5½@6¾c. for good, and $1·50@2·50 for common. 3000 head sold at the Avenue Yard at the same figures.

Hogs have declined, and there is a good inquiry; sales of 2825 head at $12@12·50 for slop, and $12·50@ 13·50 for corn-fed.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JUNE 6

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....70 | 11 A. M.....82 | 2 P. M.....82

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, New York, W. M. Baird &Co.
Str Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. ship America, Lockhart, Antwerp, C. C. Vanhorn.
Dan. bark Marienlyse, Gurge, Dantzig, Penrose, Massey & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer W. E. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr S. R. Thomas, Arnold, from Vinal Haven, with granite to Fales & Co. (before reported ashore at Lewes).
Schr Benjamin Reed, Gregory, 8 days from Vinal Haven, in ballast to Captain.
Schr Native, Shaw, from Millville.
Schr Lewis Herbert, Smith, from Alexandria, with lumber to Captain.
Schr H. N. Miller, Miller, from Kennebec, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr J. B. Allen, Case, from Nantucket.
Schr Lamartine, Butler, from New Bedford.
Schr L. C. Hickman, Robinson, from New York.
Schr E. Sinnickson, Sinnsmore, from Fall River.
Schr J. Stroup, Crawford, from Lynn.
Schr Jacob Kienzie, Steelman, from ——.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, June 6.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Woolverton and Tinsman, with lumber to P. Woolverton.

William Young, Hall and Frank, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

J. B. Hall, B. C. Shaeffer, and John Hetzell, with lumber to C. aig & Blanchard.

Harvey & Showers, and Ella, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

Nelly and Johnny, H. C. Patterson, and C. H. Zeigler, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.

George Hopson, with lumber, to D. Ramp & Son.

Village Belle and G. B. Moore, with lumber to McIlvain & Bush.

S. M. Bickford, with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Son.

Charles L. Epler, with lumber, for New York.

Media, with poplar wood, for Manayunk.

Alaska, with coal, for St. Georges. J. H.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Wyoming, Tait, at Savannah 4th inst. from Philadelphia.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

CORRUPTION IN NEW YORK.

From the London Spectator.

There must be something rotten not only in the organization of the government of New York, but in the public opinion upon which that organization depends. It begins to be evident that not only are many of the judges and representatives of the State corrupt, but that the people who elect them either approve corruption or are entirely indifferent to it, regard the taking of bribes for decrees to facilitate plunder as ordinary manifestations of self-interest, to be as much expected, in a world like this, as any other form of selfishness or hardness of heart. Our readers will perhaps remember our account of the great "operation" by which a "ring" of speculators in New York hoped to make themselves for a time absolute masters of the gold market, and therefore of the whole commercial capital of the country. On the break-up of that wonderful swindle, it was believed that the Erie ring, with whom it originated, would break up too; but it was found that, either through early sales at huge profit, or through wholesale repudiation of contract, or through a trick which we have not space just now to explain—immense purchases made by brokers who consented to be sacrificed for a consideration—the ring had come out unhurt, its chiefs being still masters of the Erie Railway, still millionaries, still owners of the opera-house and its appurtenant seductions, and still more active members of the political cliques. So complete, however, had been the exposure of that fraud, so terrible were the denunciations heaped on its agents by the press, that the luckless foreign stockholders in the Erie Railway, who pay for all this luxury and shame, thought their hour had arrived, and despatched an intelligent agent to New York to try and recover control of their still valuable property. Mr. Burt arrived in New York furnished with means,—votes, money, legal opinions, and evidence,—which in any other country in the world would have enabled him at once to reorganize the railway,—with means so great, in fact, that the members of the Ring, one of whom at least must be a man with a genius for administration, bestirred themselves in earnest. According to the statements of the American political papers, of the *Times'* correspondent, himself an American, and of the *Nation*, a paper quite outside the regular New York press, Messrs. Jay Gould, Fisk, and their confederates admitted two members of the dominant party in the city to their board, and thus safe from municipal authority, including city judges, proceeded to buy up the State. At all events the Legislature considered, and in most cases passed, a series of acts intended in American judgment to deprive the plundered shareholders in "Erie" of any redress from law. They had already passed an act making the ring immovable for five years, and enabling the directors to refuse registration to foreign shares; and they now passed a law to prohibit any lawyer ever consulted by the ring from taking a brief from its opponents; a law—it appears incredible, but we quote the words from the *Nation*—confining the power of bringing suits against the Erie directors to the Attorney-General of the State, who is practically their own nominee, and finally a law making the Supreme Court of the State, presided over by the "Erie Judge," the only State Court which can give an effective order against them. The District Court, a Federal institution, has, it is true, a concurrent jurisdiction; but the ring, backed as they are by the city, by the majority in the Legislature, and, in part, by the Governor, believe that they can raise a cry of State rights which will compel the Supreme Court of the Union either to delay decision for years, a power it has frequently availed itself of to avoid political complications, or to risk a collision between the State and the Central Government on behalf of British stockholders, never a class likely to obtain any great popular sympathy, and just at this moment especially out of favor.

Whether this part of the project will succeed we cannot guess, though we do not share the hopes confidently expressed by the best Americans, believing that the Government will shrink from the course to which the Erie ring is clearly prepared to drive them—a forcible interference with "State Rights," on the ground that the New York Legislature, in passing laws clearly intended to invalidate contracts, has violated a prime article of the Constitution; but that is not our immediate affair. Our point is not to consider the chance English investors may have of recovering their money, but to inquire into the cause of the condonation which crimes like these receive in New York State. It is becoming quite clear that the people do condone them. Nothing can be more savage than the exposure which has been made of Erie practices. A large and powerful section of the press has exhausted the language in its efforts to denounce the confederacy, has, if that were possible, colored the truth in order to bring it home to the popular mind. The charges of corruption against judges, members, and officials have been distinct, repeated, and unrefuted. Grave appeals, fiery appeals, humorous appeals to the consciences of the people have been made in scores by papers which, like the *Tribune*, really reach the Western farmers and are trusted by them, which have at least the influence the English press possesses over the electorate. The whole Republican party has a direct party interest in terminating the iniquity. The rich already see that they are in danger, the poor complain of the excessive taxation inflicted by the very men who are bound up with the Erie ring. If ever an appeal to the honor or the character of a State had a fair chance, it is one like this, in which party feeling, publicity, the hope of personal relief from taxation, are all united on the side of right; and yet the people will not and do not move. A hint to their representatives would suffice, a demand for inquiry, a threat to make a clean sweep; but nothing is attempted, or menaced, or so much as talked of. The best Americans admit themselves hopeless of change, except through the action of the Central Government, which they believe is beyond purchase. Is it possible, even for those who, like ourselves, believe that republics may be as honest as monarchies or empires, to doubt that the electorate is in this State demoralized—that it has ceased to desire honesty in its representatives, has ceased to hold anything sacred, except the right of man to do as he pleases, without restraint from the collective sense of the entire community?

We can see no way out of the conclusion, no solid ground of hope whatever. Grant that the American press has, by the use of violent language on all occasions, compelled its readers to distrust it when it is speaking the truth, still it has never been accused of wilful attacks upon American character. Acts are visible things. Decrees cannot be forged. Taxation reaches everywhere. The electors all read, they hear what is going on, they see what they have to pay, they feel the fall in all shares, the distrust of American bonds, the confusion in all business operations like that which accompanied the Gold-Room swindle, when no man in the State could tell what he was worth for an hour together, and still they are indifferent. It may be said that such a condition of affairs must cure itself; but that has been said at any time this ten years, and it has only become worse and worse. What is to cure a whole people who, with their eyes open, tolerate corruption in their own servants at their own cost; who, with a Puritan training, bear unjust judges; who, to take the most favorable of conceivable views, believing in their judges, believing in their members, believing all the charges false, eagerly support journalists capable of such monstrous lying? Their self-interest will not cure them, for their self-interest is already on the side of honesty. They are not repudiating to avoid taxation, but suffering taxation that plunderers may flourish. Their patriotism will not cure them, for their patriotism never was more signally manifested than during the war, and yet they are allowing the word "American" attached to any security to depreciate it 30 or 40 per cent. Their leaders are not in fault, for they elect them. Their press is not in fault, for it tries to rouse them. They have no excuse of an ignorance which may be removed, or a delusion which may be dispelled, or a prejudice which may disappear. They know the facts, and knowing tolerate them; and their tolerance is for all moral purposes complicity in a form of vice which no State recorded in history has ever tolerated without experiencing its inevitable retribution—anarchy ending in one way or another in government from without.

PROTECTION IN A PASSION.

From the N. Y. World.

The protectionists of Philadelphia are in a bad way since the Schenck abortion, and, what is worse, they are losing their tempers. They scold like very "drabs"—meaning no poor pun on neutral-tinted garments. The latest effusion of bilious Billingsgate that we have seen is from Forney's *Press* of a day or two ago, where a writer with the suspicious initials of H. C. B. pours out his full venom on Mr. Bryant, because in his discourse on Verplanck he stated the historical truth that his deceased friend, being a man of education and enlightened intelligence, was in a modified form a free-trader. H. C. B. writes thus of the author of "Thanatopsis" and the translator of the "Iliad:"—"Mr. William Cullen Bryant, of the New York *Evening Post*, is a very respectable old gentleman and a very good poet, but, as might reasonably be supposed, a very poor political economist or social philosopher." This, being interpreted, means that Mr. Bryant not only has not become by a regular course of study a convert to extreme protection, but probably never read one word of those huge volumes of ill-digested facts and unintelligible doctrines that are supposed to be studied in Philadelphia. We have not the most remote idea who H. C. B. is, but we take him to be some waspish, elderly, rather dyspeptic old-line Whig, turned radical, with a furnace out of blast or a coal mine where there is a strike—for such are the leading protectionists of our sister city. Judge Kelley by constant elocution relieves himself of much pent-up fury, and is by far the best tempered of the party. All else are in a state of ill-concealed chronic combustion; and especially so is H. C. B. He tells us the revenue legislation for 1833, for which Mr. Verplanck was to a certain extent responsible, cost Mr. Clay his election in 1844! Now it seems to us, looking back coolly on this matter, that inasmuch as the tariff of 1842—a protective measure—was in full force in 1844, it is rather illogical to search for causes of Whig discomfiture in the free-trade or semi-free-trade policy of eleven years before! Mr. Clay's defeat was due to his course on the Texas question and to the corrupt coalition of abolitionists and Democrats—of which Sumner was the first fruits—in the Northern and Eastern States. It would not do for an anti-slavery agitator of this our day—a radical Republican, an admirer of Lincoln, and a believer in the fifteenth amendment—all of which H. C. B. no doubt is—to attribute what he considers the great calamity of Mr. Clay's discomfiture to its true cause. The gentle evening of the honored life of "that very respectable old gentleman," Mr. Bryant, will not, we imagine, be agitated by these effusions of tariff malice.

JOHNSON'S LAST LEGACY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The official existence of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue terminates, by limitation of the law that made him, on the 30th of June, 1870. When his collaborator, deputy, and double-gauger, Delmar, late Director of the Bureau of Statistics, departed, he was snuffed out, without enough of him left to smoke; but even in Mr. Wells' ashes something of his wonted fire is left to smoulder under the puffing and blowing-up that it is getting. The puffing is being done by the Cobden Club of London. The Atlantic Telegraph of the 27th ult. informs us that his English backers are printing his last report on the industry, trade, commerce, currency, Congress, and general "cussedness" of the United States, "for universal circulation." The blowing up is done by the Committee on Manufactures of our own House of Representatives, in their report of the 19th of May. An ambiguous situation this for our national financier, statistician, political economist, and Controller-General of the American system of trade and tax legislation. The construction at least, if not the situation, is doubtful, like that of the ambidextrous steward mentioned in the Gospel, who prudently made for himself friends of the mammon of unrighteousness, in anticipation of his discharge from office. *His* lord, it seems, commended him, and our Steward of the Revenue, after having also rendered his last account of his stewardship, is strongly indorsed by the party that is entirely satisfied with it. The policy of so administering the debts and resources of one's employer as to secure an independence of his trust, and a snug retreat upon its withdrawal, is obvious; but that, perhaps for want of a clear understanding of the exemplar in the parable, is about all we see to admire in the imitation. We remember the indignation with which we heard the story of one of our West Pointers who went into secession in 1861, leaving the bombshells in the arsenal under his charge filled with sawdust. Mr. Wells has done better than that for the enemy. He has carried the bombshells collected for our armory, and at our expense, in prime order over to the Cobden Club in England and its auxiliaries in the United States, and they are firing them into our works with all the explosive force there is in them.

Mr. Wells, during the first half of his official term, travelled all over the Union and Europe, had interviews with everybody, examined everything, summoned experts, ciphered incessantly, discussed all sorts of subjects, digested an infinity of statistics, employed a host of adepts, published volumes of pamphlets, counselled Congress and the country, made himself an authority, turned his office into a tract society, and in the end turned up a revenue reformer and a renegade: and now he leaves the service with a budget of statistics on his back, and an array of reasons for kicking at our confidence which leaves us nothing to wonder at or doubt about, when we reflect upon the trials he has been exposed to, except the weight of the motives which have determined him to go over bodily to the enemy.

We cannot help remembering now with what an innocent hopefulness we accepted the appointment of a Revenue Commissioner, and how patiently we had long borne our ignorance of the industries, the resources, and the commercial movements of the country, and how full of confidence we felt when Congress at last made provision for obtaining official information of our home affairs, with their relations to our foreign commerce, which up to that time was the only thing that we knew of the business on which our welfare depends, and the last report of the commission is the issue!

It was printed last December and published far and wide under the official frank, and republished and distributed by the Free Trade League throughout the United States; and again it is sent freshly upon its travels through Europe by the allied anti-American propagandists of Great Britain. This history is of itself enough to put the public of this country on its guard. But thousands of persons interested in almost every department of our home industries early appealed to Congress for an authoritative exposition of its perversions of facts, its culpable omissions, and its mischievous recommendations of legislative policy. The Committee on Manufactures of the House of Representatives have attended to this duty, and done it with a fulness and effectiveness that challenge our admiration. In the judgment of any qualified and candid reader of their report, we venture to believe, never was man more completely demolished, and never was indictment containing so many counts charging official malversation so fully proved. The committee, indeed, have not exhausted their subject. They necessarily passed over with no notice, or slight allusions, many of the most formidable and assailable offenses of the document, but they have avoided exhaustion of the reader of their report; and of the multitude of topics on which they have joined issue with the Commissioner, not one have they left inconclusive against him. They have taken him and terribly exposed him on such, and such variety of, topics as these:—The farmers' question, as it involves prices under the existing tariff and state of the currency. On this point they convict him of exaggeration and partial presentment, and a settled purpose to cultivate discontent with the manufacturing capitalists and laborers of the country; with the additional charge of arraying the laborer against the farmer in his report of 1868, and now in 1869 provoking the farmer against their laboring consumers by similar misstatements, heedless alike of self-contradiction and of honest fullness of facts in both instances. On wool and woollens they meet him with the unimpeached facts and figures which the *Tribune* has so frequently given in refutation of the Commissioner's Report. On our cotton manufactures the Commissioner has written with the malignity of a partizan, and adduced statistics, and indulged in estimates, with all the prejudice of an enemy. The half-dozen pages of the Committee devoted to him on this one subject have more demolishing force than anything but his official authority could possibly warrant. On prices, production-cost, and quantities of gunny bags, salt, coal, lumber, the protective force of freight, the character of our steel trade, and of a number of other commodities and special subjects of vast importance, which the Commissioner manipulates in the interest of foreign imports, and in antagonism to domestic production, a searching and conclusive investigation overwhelms every position taken by him; and all this so clearly and plainly that the general reader is made competent to judge, and experts are only surprised that such a mixture of cunning and incompetency could be condensed into any man in the position and having the four years' training of the Commissioner.

WHEN WILL RECONSTRUCTION BE COMPLETED?

From the N. Y. Times.

The continued exclusion of Georgia is an injustice to the people of that State, and a stigma upon Republican statesmanship. For the only open question relates to the terms of the legislation upon which the restoration of the State shall be effected: and the delay in defining these terms is the result of a strange infirmity of purpose on the part of the majority in Congress.

The reopening of the subject had its justification in the perverse conduct of the Georgia Democracy. Their bad faith, their repeated manifestations of hostility to the fundamental features of reconstruction, and their evident determination to acquire control of the State by any means, and at all hazards, were circumstances which rendered necessary the interposition of Federal authority.

Congress was compelled to choose between an ignominious surrender of its own policy, and the vindication of that policy by enforcing its conditions, and exacting guarantees for their observance. On this ground we upheld the legislation adopted at the outset of the session. But having dictated terms, Congress was bound to follow compliance with them with the prompt admission of the State. The precise manner of admission had been settled in the cases of Virginia and Texas; the only peculiarities in the case of Georgia arising out of a quarrel which has no national significance, and which only paltry personal animosities have kept alive in Washington.

The bill reported by the Reconstruction Committee met all reasonable requirements, but the House engrafted upon it the Bingham amendment, which was directed against an alleged purpose to prolong the official existence of the State Executives, and unduly to extend the duration of the State Legislature. The amendment had its origin in those personal squabbles which Congress should in no manner have recognized, and has proved the chief source of difficulty and delay. The Senate, with proverbial loquacity, talked the whole subject over and over again, with all the bitterness which marked the earliest debates on reconstruction—finally substituting a measure known as the Pomeroy Military bill. The result both in the House and Senate, was effected by a combination of the Democrats with a minority of Republicans. Thus in both instances the preference of the Republican majority, to which the Reconstruction Committee had given adequate expression, was overruled.

But the end, apparently, was still as far off as ever. Once more the subject reverted to the Reconstruction Committee. There it rests—not, we believe, because of the inaction or indecision of that body, but because of the obstacles to action in the House itself. Some excuse for delay may have existed pending the Senatorial investigation into certain proceedings of Governor Bullock, against whom, however, nothing has been shown that should sway the decision of a question with which by his official position he is connected. There is no evidence that he seeks an unfair advantage, or that his aims are otherwise than in harmony with those of the great body of the Georgia Republicans. He has neither asked nor desired an extension of his own term of office.

The only assigned pretext for delay having been removed, it is not unreasonable to hope that the committee's bill will be reported and acted upon favorably at an early day. It meets the requirements of the State, and will insure its readmission on a basis which should be satisfactory. The earliest possible attainment of that result is desirable in the interest of the State, and as securing the final removal from the Congressional arena of a controversy which has too long vexed and embarrassed the Republican party.

THE FENIANS IN ENGLAND.

From the N. Y. World.

By way of commentary, we suppose, on the story that Mr. Gladstone's Irish Land bill is esteemed satisfactory by Ireland, we have news of the discovery in England of an extensive Fenian conspiracy, having for its object the destruction of arsenals and dockyards in divers parts of Great Britain.

Conspiracies, at the best, are uncleanly means to a noble end; but there are circumstances in which conspiracy seems to be the only way left open for a subject people's protest against its subjection. This was the case with the Italians during the dark period of Austrian domination which intervened between the peace of 1815 and the revolutionary upheavals of 1848. It was by his indomitable persistency as a Carbonaro during this dark period that Mazzini really served his country and earned the great influence which he has since so sedulously dissipated and thrown away.

It may be doubted whether the Irish people are really reduced at the present time to such a condition as justifies them in resorting to like measures. But one thing is certain, that Fenianism in England is laboring for Ireland much more fairly and much more bravely, as well as much more practically, than Fenianism in Canada. Fenians conspiring in English dockyards and arsenals expose their lives more gallantly than Fenians crossing a frontier which keeps a safe retreat always open and near behind them. Fenian blows struck at England's fleets and armies are levelled at the real machinery by which Ireland is kept in subjection to the imperial authority; while Fenian invasions of provinces divided from Britain by leagues of ocean and divorced of all share in the control of Irish affairs could do England but little damage even if successful.

OUR MISSION TO TURKEY.

From the N. Y. World.

With his usual good sense and fine regard to the public service, President Grant has selected the moment when an American Minister in Constantinople might possibly be useful to the cause of humanity to show his contempt for the office by giving it away, as he might a match-box or a pair of sleeve-buttons, to the son-in-law of the Pennsylvania Senator with whom he goes trout-fishing in the Alleghenies.

We already have a minister in Constantinople—Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, an educated and accomplished man, and a Republican, originally appointed by President Lincoln, whose residence of nine years in the Ottoman capital has given him opportunities for acquiring a certain degree of that personal influence which is the only real means of usefulness in the countries of the East. Mr. Morris is respected and liked by the leading personages of the Sublime Porte. He has been in Turkey long enough to know what things can be and what things cannot be achieved by an American diplomatist near the person of the Sultan. Although Turkey is in nowise responsible for any excesses which may have been committed by fanatical rayahs in Roumania upon the Jews of that country, and although it is quite certain that whatever authority the Porte retains in her half-emancipated provinces will have been exerted long ere this for the protection of its Hebrew subjects, it is very probable that good might be done by such calm and well-considered representations as might be made to the Government of Stamboul by a well-known and respected American envoy. Instead of instructing Mr. Morris to make such representations, President Grant avails himself of the first vague rumors of trouble on the Danube to remove this capable envoy, and to slip into his place an untried man, of whom nothing is known but that he is a rural lawyer from Pennsylvania, and that he has married the daughter of Mr. Simon Cameron.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT SET RIGHT IN BROTHERLY LOVE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The gentlemen of Philadelphia, represented by some of the leading merchants, bankers, *literati*, military men, professors, and editors of the Quaker City, have done themselves justice, and ignored the paltry parsimony and discourtesy of a clique of the local authorities there by inviting our noble "Seventh" to tarry with them for twenty-four hours on their trip to Cape May in the second week of July.

Shaftesbury once wrote that "the taste for beauty and the relish for what is decent, just, and amiable perfects the character of the gentleman and the philosopher; and the study of such a taste or relish will ever be the great employment and concern of him who covets as well to be wise and good as agreeable and polite." Put that in your pipes and whiff it gently, oh! curmudgeons who voted against the public reception of our New York boys in gray, with the banner of red, white, and blue. When you see their forms and faces and hear the manly cadence of their step as they march through Chesnut street to the "music of the Union," performed by the finest band in the world, you will feel that Sam Weller's "double million magnifier" miscroscope would not adequately measure the littleness of your recent record. But to the good men and true who have redeemed the title of "Brotherly Love" by their graceful and well-timed compliment, New York sends festive, hearty greeting. "Were't the last drop in the well," etc., etc,

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 22
ALEXANDER CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 4 6t Treasurer.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held in Room No. 24, PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE on THURSDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the consideration of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to authorize the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company to increase its Capital Stock," approved the 29th day of March, 1870.
By order of the Board of Managers.
5 2 6 9 A. E. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the PROTECTION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement thereto, approved the 28th day of April, A. D. 1859, will be held at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1870, at No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 1m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the MOYAMENSING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement thereto, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 12 o'clock M. on the 15th day of June, 1870, at No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 1m

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York 4 27 mwf5

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. E. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Cotton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

A TOILET NECESSITY.—AFTER nearly thirty years' experience, it is now generally admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most refreshing and agreeable of all toilet perfumes. It is entirely different from Cologne Water, and should never be confounded with it: the perfume of the Cologne disappearing in a few moments after its application, whilst that of the Florida Water lasts for many days. 3 1½

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2½ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 303 BROADWAY,
New York.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 2p5

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, ETC.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4½

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
3 31½ A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

EDGAR L. THOMSON,
Successor to Sharpe & Thomson,
IRON FOUNDER.
STOVES, TINNED, ENAMELLED, and HEAVY HOLLOW WARE.
OFFICE, No. 209 N. SECOND Street.
FOUNDRY, South SECOND and MIFFLIN Streets,
Philadelphia. 1 27 wfm6t

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF ALEXANDER BENSON, Deceased.
Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscribers upon the estate of ALEXANDER BENSON, deceased, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent will make known the same to us without delay
GUSTAVUS S. BENSON,
EDWIN NORTH,
Administrators, No. 6 S. THIRD Street,
Or to their Attorney, GEORGE JUNKIN, Esq.,
Southeast corner SIXTH and WALNUT Streets.
Philadelphia, May 18, 1870. 5 23 m6t

GENUINE HAARLEM OIL.
10,000 BOTTLES BOTTLES 10,000
For sale by SAMUEL SPANG, No. 148 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia. The only Importer and Sole Agent in the United States for the last fifty years.
This Oil will cure colds, coughs, and pains in the limbs; affections of the kidneys and bladder, and will positively expel gravel; relieves incontinence of urine, and checks the same if too frequent.
For dyspepsia or loss of appetite there is nothing better.
For new-born babes, who are subject to colic, ONE DROP will at once relieve them.
It will cure CUTS, BRUISES, TETTER, ITCH, or any other cutaneous disease.
For Rheumatism or Gout it is now recommended by all eminent physicians.
In short, for man or beast it is a sovereign remedy.
TRY IT, and be satisfied.
Price 50c. per bottle.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO DRUGGISTS and others, who are deceived, *and obliged* to sell a counterfeit article CALLED HAARLEM OIL. 5 25 wfm6t

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR
NEW YORK
are now receiving freight at
5 cents per 100 pounds,
2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.
INSURANCE ½ OF 1 PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Thursday, June 16, at 8 A. M.
The ACHILLES will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——— inst.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.
WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, June 11, at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, June 11.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, June 18th. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, June 25th.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 1½ No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—
ASHLAND, 800 tons, Capt. Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Capt. Hinckley.
PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Capt. Gray.
JUNE, 1870.
Prometheus, Friday, June 3.
J. W. Everman, Friday, June 10.
Prometheus, Friday, June 17.
J. W. Everman, Friday, June 24.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.
Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.
Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P M. on day of sailing.
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 2 DOCK Street,
Or to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 5 2 tf

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brussels, Saturday, June 11, at 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 14, 1 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, June 18, 9 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, June 25, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN.....$100 | STEERAGE.....$35
To London..... 105 | To London..... 40
To Paris..... 115 | To Paris..... 45
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$30
Halifax..... 30 | Halifax..... 15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.... 45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.... 20
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Office
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1½

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent.
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4½

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
3 4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11½

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. RUDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1½

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN.
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A mass meeting of workmen under the auspices of the American Central Workingmen's Union was held on Saturday night in Mechanics' Hall, on Third street, below Green.

—The corner stone of the new St. George's P. E. church, at Sixty-sixth and Hazel avenue, was laid on Saturday afternoon. Right Rev. Bishop Stevens performed the ceremony, assisted by Rev. D. Maison, the parson.

—Company A, Frishmuth's Cavalry, made a street parade yesterday, and proceeded to Frankford Cemetery, and strewed with flowers the graves of soldiers there buried that had not previously been decorated.

—Yesterday afternoon E. D. Baker Post, No. 8, G. A. R., visited Glenwood Cemetery and decorated the graves of about five hundred fallen soldiers. The ceremonies were of an impressive character.

—Early yesterday morning the bakery of Mr. Thomas, No. 707 South Eleventh street, was entered through the basement by a burglar, who worked his way into the upper story, where he succeeded in pulling the fireproof from its place into the yard, where he blew the door open with powder. The noise caused by the explosion drew Officer Ryan to the spot, and he arrested a man coming from the gate, whom he had locked up at the Central Station. The burglar, who gave the name of George Jeffries, will have a hearing to-day before Alderman Kerr.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 114⅜.

—Three men were killed by lightning in Chicago yesterday.

—Whittemore is returned to Congress by a large majority.

—Chahoon, ex-Mayor of Richmond, has been indicted for forgery.

—Further Indian outrages are reported from Bear Creek, Kansas.

—Saguenay river, in the neighborhood of Trinity Bay, is again the scene of great destruction by fire.

—The indictions in Washington are that Mr. Schenck's tariff clause in his Tax bill will pass to-day.

—Delegates from British Colombia are in Ottawa to arrange for the admission of that province into the Confederaey.

—A bill removing the disabilities of some six thousand persons has been reported by the Senate Select Committee.

—The Senate on Saturday confirmed the President's appointment of Wayne McVeigh, Esq., as Minister to Turkey. Mr. McVeigh sails for Turkey on the 14th inst.

—The ram Atlanta is given up as lost, at least by Surrogate Hutchings, of New York, that official having on Saturday granted letters of administration on the estate of Sidney Oaksmith, who sailed in her from Philadelphia.

—In the United States Senate on Saturday, after the close of our report, the Indian Appropriation bill was considered, pending which the Senate adjourned.

In the House the opponents of General Schenck's tariff amendment to the Tax bill continued to filibuster until the hour of adjournment.

Foreign Affairs.

—Yellow fever was raging with great virulence at Rio at the date of last advices.

—Large quantities of arms have, it is said, been recently despatched to the Cuban insurgents.

—The Englishmen recently captured by Spanish brigands have been released.

—The expected ministerial crisis in France has been averted by a vote in the Corps Legislatif on Saturday.

—An English shipping journal calls for joint action by England and the United States against the extortions practised upon vessels arriving in Cuban waters.

—Montpensier's chance of gaining the Spanish crown is regarded as lost, the Cortez having resolved that no candidate shall be elected unless he receive a majority equal to one half the full number of Deputies.

—A cable despatch from London says:—"Despatches from the United States announce the receipt there of news of massacre of Jews by Christians in Roumania. No advices have reached here on the subject, and the Continental news agency deny that there has been any recent outrages upon the Jews of Roumania. A despatch from Bucharest states that a riot occurred last week at Botuscahly, a village in Moldavia, during a local election. It is described as an ordinary political disturbance, being quelled without the interference of troops.

Destructive Fire.

About 11 o'clock on Saturday night a fire was discovered in the third story of the building, Nos. 15 and 17 South Third street, owned by J. G. Rosengarten & Son, occupied by J. B. Cornet, manufacturer of dress trimmings, etc., and before the flames were extinguished, the fourth and fifth stories were burned out, and several adjoining buildings damaged by fire and water. Cornet's loss on machinery, stock, etc., will reach, it is supposed, from $15,000 to $25,000. The law and collection office of Fairthorne & Rand occupying the first floor, was not reached by the fire. All the more valuable books and papers were wholly uninjured being in three large fire proofs, and the remainder received but slight damage, owing to the promptness with which they were protected by the Insurance patrol. No interruption to the business of the firm will be caused by the fire. William Allen's restaurant in the basement of No. 17 was also flooded. The loss is estimated at about $600; no insurance. The second story, occupied by the Drug Exchange Association, was also damaged by water. The flames extended to the sixth story of building No. 13, owned and occupied by W. A. Drown & Co., who lose by water and fire from $10,000 to $15,000, which is fully covered by insurance. This firm also have a store at No. 246 Market street, and joins the Third street building at the rear, but iron doors between the two buildings prevented the spread of the flames in that direction.

Tener & Co.'s law and collection offices were in the first story of No. 13 South Third street. They lose from $500 to $600 by water, which is covered by insurance. Building No. 19, owned by Thomas and John L. Lawson, was also damaged by water. J. M. Chase, manufacturer of shoe uppers, occupied the upper stories, and Mr. W. Ledyard, banker, the first story, and both parties suffered considerable loss by the constant stream of water flowing into the building. Mr. Chase's loss is covered by insurance.

J. B. Cornet estimates his loss at $25,000, on which there is an insurance in the Royal of $9000, and in the Spring Garden Insurance office of $5000. The building is owned by Dr. Rosengarten, who estimates his loss at $20,000.

The Insurance patrol were on the ground and saved a large quantity of goods, by the covers which they placed over them. The stock of Newberger & Hochstader, clothiers, at the S. E. corner of Third and Market streets, was damaged to the extent of $500 by water—covered by insurance.

—About 2½ o'clock yesterday morning the wheelwright shop of a Mr. Brown, on Jefferson avenue, above Washington, was slightly damaged by fire. Supposed incendiarism.

—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning the frame stable of Mr. R. J. Dobbins, situated above Broad street, and above Vine, was damaged by fire to the extent of about $500. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

—A slight fire occurred yesterday at the residence of Dr. Flemming, No. 2207 Callowhill street.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·29	MOON SETS	6·23
SUN SETS	7·28	HIGH WATER	7·22

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DUNBOROW, T. L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Parana	London	New York	May 14
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	May 18
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York v. H.	May 21
Weser	Southampton	New York	May 24
Abyssinia	Liverpool	New York	May 24
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York v. B.	May 24
England	Liverpool	New York	May 25
Dacian	Glasgow	New York	May 25
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	May 25
C. of Wash'ton	Liverpool	New York	May 26

FOR EUROPE.

Silesia	New York	Hamburg	June 7
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	June 8
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	June 8
China	New York	Liverpool	June 8
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	June 8
Abyssinia	New York	Liverpool	June 9
Hanover	New York	Bremen	June 9
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	June 11
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	June 11
Parana	New York	London	June 11
Weser	New York	Bremen	June 11
France	New York	Liverpool	June 11
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	June 14
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	June 15
Java	New York	Liverpool	June 15
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	June 15
America	New York	Bremen	June 16
C. of Washton	New York	Liverpool	June 18
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	June 25

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Fah-Kee	New York	Bermuda	June 7
J.W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	June 10
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	June 16

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, J. F. Ohl.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Jas. S. Green, Pace, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore. A. Groves, Jr. Str Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Bark Richard Pearse, Rathbun, Cow Bay.
Br brig Thomas Walter, Robinson, Antigua, Isaac Hough & Morris.
Brig Milwaukee, Brown, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Ellie L. Smith, Smith, Boston, do.
Schr Maggie D. Marston, Marston, Boston, do.
Schr S. C. Evans, Evans, Boston, do.
Schr Isabella, Thompson, Harris, Bristol, do.
Schr Ada S. Allen, Owen, Calais, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr M. A. Harmon, Parker, Portsmouth, N. H., Warren & Gregg.
Schr G. A. Hayden, Harrison, Boston, David Cooper.
Schr Ruth Shaw, Shaw, Salem, Mass., do.
Schr James W. Haig, Brower, Boston, Love, Boyer & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Italian bark Putimelia, Trapani, 52 days from Girgenti, with sulphur to Powers & Weightman—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.
Bark Brazil, Hibbert, 40 days from Cadiz, with old railroad iron to order.
Brig A. H. Curtis, Merriman, 17 days from Cardenas, with sugar and molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.
Br. brig Bessie, Tower, 15 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.
Brig George S. Berry, Bradley, from Matanzas, with molasses to John Mason & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamer New York, Jones, from Georgetown and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Yacht Wanderer, Ricketts, 12 days from San Andreas, with fruit to S. S. Scattergood & Co. Left schr General Putnam, for New York. Schr Sophia sailed 14th ult. for Boca del Toro.
Schr Kate Morrow, Sanders, from St. Marys, Ga., with lumber to Stewart & Co.
Schr Fannie, Fenton, from James River, with lumber to Albrecht & Finley.
Schr Caroline W. Holmes, Jackson, from Washington.
Schr Arthur Rowe, Day, from Washington.
Schr Dr. John Stradley, Camp, from Eagle Point.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merriher, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, June 4.—Two barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.
Frank E. James, with castings, for Philadelphia.
W. S. Burton, with seed, for Philadelphia.
H. V. James, with seed, for New Brunswick.
BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 4.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, with coal, for New York:—
Ann Matthews, N. W. Finch, W. J. Dunlap, F. Batchelder, Moonlight Rover, James McMahon, Velocipede, Diligent, South Penn, and Robert Adams.
Barge Sunshine, with guano and rosin, for Philadelphia.
The following left Baltimore in addition to those reported on the 3d:—
Lieutenant-Governor Jones, F. E. Greenman, and A. McWilliams. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Aries, Wiley, hence, at Boston 3d inst.
Steamer Norfolk, Platt, sailed from Richmond 2d inst. for Philadelphia.
Brig Ida, Harding, from Jamaica for Philadelphia, was spoken 23d ult., lat. 24 16, long. 80.
Brig Prentice, Hobbs, Snow, hence, was at Arecibo 22 days since to sail in 7 days on her return.
Brig Isaac Carver, Shoot, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 2d inst. for Philadelphia.
Brig Isabella Beurman, Kennard, at Savannah 1st inst. from New York.
Brig Kennebec, Minot, hence, at Fernandina 29th ult. via Charleston.
Brig Abby Thaxter, Parker, hence, at St. Marys, Ga., 30th ult. via Charleston.
Brig Delmont, Locke, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 1st inst., and sailed again next morning.
Brig Eudoras, Haskell, hence, at Salem 2d inst.
Schr Curtis Tilton, Somers, sailed from Richmond 2d inst. for Philadelphia.
Schr Argo, Taylor, sailed from Richmond 1st inst. for Philadelphia.
Schr William B. Mann, Rogers, at Savannah 3d inst. from New York.
Schr J. S. Clark, Clark, hence, at Boston 3d inst.
Schr J. E. Pratt, Nickerson, cleared at Boston 3d inst. for Philadelphia.
Schrs Emily H. Naylor, Naylor, from Boston, and C. S. Watson, Adams, from Nantucket, both for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 2d inst.
Schr General Grant, Frame, sailed from Newport P. M. 3d inst. for Philadelphia.
Schr Castilian, Jourdan, from Providence for Philadelphia or New York, at Newport P. M. 3d inst.
Schr William Collyer, Taylor, hence, at Fall River 2d inst.
Schr William Boardman, Billings, hence, at Saco 27th ult.
Schr B. T. Lowell, Leesman, hence, at Portsmouth 1st inst.
Schrs Golden Eagle, Howes, and Sarah, Cobb, sailed from New Bedford 1st inst. for Philadelphia.
Schr Reading RR. No. 46, Davis, hence, at Providence 3d inst. for Pawtucket.
Schr Sarah Clark, Griffin, from Fall River for Philadelphia, at Newport P. M. 2d inst.
Schr W. H. Dennis, hence, at Newport P. M. 3d instant.
Schr Frank Colton, Robinson, sailed from Fall River 3d inst. for Philadelphia.
Schr Reading RR. No. 41, Smith, hence, at Pawtucket 3d inst.
Schrs C. P. Stickney, for Wareham; Jesse Williamson, for Cambridge, Mass.; and W. B. Thomas, for Dighton, sailed from Alexandria 3d inst.
Schr J. R. Kirkman, Woodbury, hence, at Norfolk 2d inst.
Schrs Ella, Gray, from Bangor for Philadelphia; St. Mary, Steelman, Philadelphia for Lynn; Agnes, Brewster, do. for Salem; Lily, Robinson, do. for New Haven; Moonlight, Hoyt, do. for do., passed Hell Gate 3d inst.
Schr Tantamount, Thompson, cleared at St. Marys, Ga., 30th ult. for Philadelphia.
Schr Anna Burton, Frink, hence, at Newport A. M. 2d inst.
Schr Fanny G. Warren, Dickinson, sailed from Providence 2d inst. for Philadelphia.
Schr Lebanon, on Delay, sailed from Providence 2d inst. for New York or Philadelphia.
Schr Mary Riley, Riley, from Rockport, Mass., for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 2d inst.

MEDICAL.

PILES CAN BE CURED!

DR. GALLAGHER'S CELEBRATED

VEGETABLE PILE CURE

Is a quick, safe, sure, and effectual Remedy for BLEEDING, BLIND, OR ITCHING PILES, PROLAPSUS ANI OR FALLING OF THE RECTUM, CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS, ETC.

The application and use of this remedy, as well as its effects, are quite different from all others heretofore prescribed for the above-named diseases. Its principal virtues are derived from its internal use, regulating the Liver and Kidneys, and imparting health and vigor to the whole alimentary canal. It is specific in its action, completely controlling the circulation of the blood in the hemorrhoidal vessels.

CAUSES OF THE DISEASE.

The causes of these complaints are numerous, and are undoubtedly in many instances hereditary; but a sedentary and studious habit, luxurious living, highseasoned and stimulating food, the intemperate use of spirituous drinks, the very free use of strong coffee and tea, mental depression, sorrow, and grief; in short, whatever tends to weaken the digestive organs may be considered the most active general causes.

The afflicted can rely with the utmost confidence in this medicine, because the great success that it has met with since its introduction is a sure indication of its real value. For inward and outward applications, if used as directed, it cannot fail to give the fullest satisfaction.

PRICE OF SINGLE BOTTLES, $1.

SIX BOTTLES, $5.

All Respectable Dealers and Druggists sell it.

PREPARED ONLY BY

B. F. GALLAGHER,

NO. 308 N. THIRD STREET,

5 23mwslmrp PHILADELPHIA.

NO CURE, NO PAY! FOX'S CRAMP AND DIARRHŒA MIXTURE has proved itself to be the surest and speediest remedy for Cramps, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and first stages of Asiatic Cholera. No family after having once tried it will be without it. Ask for Fox's Cramp and Diarrhœa Mixture, and take no other. Sold at YARNALL & CO'S, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets, and No. 602 ARCH Street. 5 20 5rp

FOR SALE.

RARE CHANCE

TO BUY OR RENT

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—What is acknowledged to be the handsomest Country Seat, in regard to natural beauty and location, in America, situated on the Old York road and County line, Chelten Hills, adjoining City Line Station, N. P. R. R., 20 minutes' ride from Philadelphia, comprising 69 acres of highly improved land, covered with beautiful old Oak, Elm, Chestnut, and other deciduous trees; also, handsome Lawn, carefully planted with beautiful grouped Evergreens, diversified with a stream of water, woods, and rolling grounds, all in perfect order. The Mansion is conspicuously placed on a commanding natural terrace, with a fine foreground of park entrance below. It is a handsome, substantially built, pointed-stone Residence, with Mansard roof, containing 27 rooms, besides three bath-rooms, butler pantry, nurseries, store-rooms, closets, etc. Is finished throughout with hard woods, oiled; plate glass in all windows, imported mantels and open grates in all rooms; is also heated by steam. Large laundry, provision vault, icehouse, with water and gas works attached. Also handsome Stabling for 25 head of Horses and Cattle, Gardener's Cottage, Porter's Lodge, and all necessary outbuildings. There is also a large variety of fruit, berries, vegetable garden, hot-beds and everything to make it a home.
6 4 3rp R. J. DOBBINS, Ledger Building.

FOR SALE—No. 283 S. FOURTH Street, above Spruce, a superior DWELLING-HOUSE, 22 feet front, every modern convenience, in complete order; early possession; convenient to Post Office and to Exchange and Insurance Companies.
D. T. PRATT,
5 30 20t No. 108 S. FOURTH Street.

SHERIFF'S SALE, JUNE 6—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, 29 acres, Twenty-second ward, situated on WASHINGTON Lane, between Limekiln pike and Township road, Germantown. 6 3 3t*

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 729 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Each buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10t* Delanco, N. J.

STORE TO RENT—FIXTURES FOR SALE—No. 9 N. SECOND Street. Good stand for Dry Goods or Hat Business. Apply on premises to
6 1 12t* KEIM & BIDDLE.

TO RENT—A PARTLY FURNISHED MANSION, with about eight acres of Land, including Lawn, and Fruit and Vegetable Garden, in full cultivation, ready for use, known as Auburn Hill, on the old Front street road, one mile this side of Frankford. Apply to GEORGE L. ASHMEAD,
6 1 6t No. 333 WALNUT Street.

STORES TO RENT, POSSESSION JULY 1. The first floor and cellar of two New Stores, on NINTH Street, above Arch. Also, the second and third floors, each 36 by 50 feet, with separate entrance. Apply to WILLIAM H. BACON,
6 3 6t* No. 317 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED SMALL HOUSE, No. 316 South SIXTEENTH Street, at a moderate rent.
S. KINGSTON McGAY,
6 1 5t* No. 429 WALNUT Street.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.) PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17 No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

A. C. SMITH & CO.

TIN, COPPER, AND IRON ROOFERS,

No. 1624 SOUTH Street and No. 921 RIDGE Avenue.
Patentees of the SPIRAL EXPANSIVE CONDUCTOR SPOUT. This spout has by a two years' trial proved to be a success, having put up some 500 stacks, every one of which has given entire satisfaction. It is a spiral coil, thus dispensing with the upright seam, which invariably breaks first in the spout. We guarantee it to be firm, more durable, to bear more freezing, and cost less than any other good spout. Roofing and Guttering at reasonable prices. Old Roofs Repaired and Painted. [5 21 1m

PATENT PREPARED ASPHALTIC ROOFING.—Patented May, 1870. This Felt is already coated for immediate use. Has a stony surface, which renders it inflammable. Will stand hot climates.
MERCHANT & CO., Importers,
5 13 1m Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR Street.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 907 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
19,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,200·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
$46,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	$56,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value, $1,255,270·00 Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	$23,700·75
	Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	85,097·95
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
	Cash in Bank	$168,318·83
	Cash in Drawer	972·26
		169,291·14
		$1,552,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
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William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
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JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 1 1

HOMESTEAD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,

AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,

With full participation in the Profits.

All Policies Non-Forfeitable.

Ful Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy.

NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.

Special attention is called to the

HOMESTEAD PLAN

this Company, offering the COMBINED ADVANTAGES OF THE Building Association AND OF Life Insurance.

Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.

OFFICE, N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.
D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director. WILLIAM L. HIRST Counsel.

DIRECTORS.

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Laurence Myers,	Edward Samuel,
J. M. Myers,	H. P. Muirheid,
Wm. S. McManus,	Clayton McMichael. [4 26m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731'67

CAPITAL $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,425,731·67

INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson,

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GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL $200,000. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

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William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 25

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365·1

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Asst. Sec'y.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,946
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	347,620
Loans on Collateral Security	83,538
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	291,964
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	109,900
Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

OFFICE, NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET

INSURE BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. B. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON,
	JOSEPH E. SCHELL.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER Secretary.
2 5

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

ASSETS $200,000.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF GERMANTOWN.

OFFICE, No. 4829 MAIN STREET.

Take risks in Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Bucks counties, on the most favorable terms, upon Dwellings, Barns, Merchandise, Furniture, Farming Implements, Hay, Grain, Straw, etc. etc.

DIRECTORS.

Spencer Roberts,	Nicholas Rittenhouse,
John Stallman,	Natcan L. Jones.
Albert Asbmead,	James F. Langstroth,
Joseph Handsbury,	Charles Weiss,
William Ashmead, M. D.,	Charles Millman,
Abram Rex,	Charles H. Stokes.

SPENCER ROBERTS, President.
CHARLES H. STOKES, Secretary and Treasurer.
WM. H. LEHMAN, Assistant Secretary. 5 28 smw3m

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,

JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner.
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.
JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,
5 23 mwfly No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock, Jr.
	Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
4 5 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

GLASS.

205 GLASS. 207

BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER,
Importer of FOREIGN WINDOW GLASS,
Manufacturer of AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS,
Sole Agent for the sale of FRENCH WHITE PLATE GLASS, FRENCH LOOKING-GLASS PLATES, FRENCH SKY-LIGHT GLASS.

Having been appointed Sole Agent in Philadelphia for the sale of the products of the FRENCH PLATE GLASS COMPANIES,
I would draw the attention of purchasers to the very superior quality of Glass made by them. It is whiter and more highly polished than any other glass in the world, and worth twenty per cent. more for building purposes.
For sale, with every other variety of GLASS, Ornamental, Colored, Cut, Embossed, and Plain, by
BENJ. H. SHOEMAKER,
Nos. 205, 207, 209, 211
209 ABOVE RACE. [5 19 1mrp] N. FOURTH Street. 211

PATENTS.

PATENTS.

OFFICES FOR PROCURING Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries,

FORREST BUILDINGS, 119 S. FOURTH St., Philada., AND MARBLE BUILDINGS, SEVENTH Street, above F, (Opposite U. S. Patent Office), WASHINGTON, D. C.

H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
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STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFF

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

POLITICAL REFORM.

THE *Press* of Saturday has a timely and creditable editorial on the necessity of reform in the selection of legislators. Its counsels are wise and patriotic, but its list of exceptions to the rule of venality that confessedly prevails in the Legislature is a mockery of its virtuous protestations. While some of the names it parades as worthy of respect are justly so classed, in the list are the names of several, at least, of those who were conspicuous for their shameless corruption.

We are glad to see the *Press* speak out so decidedly in favor of the absolute necessity of reform; and we look for it to carry out practically its devotion to the good cause. We beg to call the attention of that professedly political journal to the important fact, that reform will not come by any number of glittering generalities in defense of public virtue. For many years the *Press*, and indeed nearly all the city journals, have opened each campaign with just such demands for reform, and each year the same rings, and the same class of corruptionists, control political nominations and land themselves in our legislature, and in other important places.

The time has come when something more than mere newspaper protests in advance of nominations, will meet the great and growing public demand for reform. *If bad men are nominated they must be defeated!* Thus far the press and the better class of people have been content to complain, and vote the ticket; but hitherto there have always been important national interests at stake to render opposition to regular nominations ill-advised. Now, however, all our national questions are settled, and if the *Press* and the other journals demanding reform, will but stand out inflexibly against the success of corruptionists, no matter how or by whom nominated, substantial good will be attained.

We welcome the *Press* to the cause of reform, and ask it to go hand in hand to attack the evil at its festering roots. For fifteen years our Legislatures have been growing more and more corrupt, and each year fresh shame is flung upon our Commonwealth by the advancing and swelling tide of legislative debauchery. It cannot be cured by attacking its branches. They may be cut off this year, but they will grow more vigorously next year and soon regain the lost ascendancy. As long as the fountain is corrupt, and the temptation to venality abounds on every hand, just so long will reform be superficial and short lived.

To effect lasting reform, it must be fundamental. The fountain of corruption must be destroyed by taking from the Legislature all power over corporate interests, and requiring all legislation to be by general laws. All our corporate interests should be regulated by general enactments, and the hundreds of local laws now passed annually to effect individual or local interests, should be transferred to the courts. If this were done by amendment to our constitution, the temptation to corruption would be destroyed, and professional legislators, disgracing the city and State during three months of the year, and loafing on the curbstones and around the whisky mills and junk-shops the remainder of the year, would be unknown.

The Legislature should also be enlarged to so large a number that Senatorial aspirants—the only remaining source of corruption—could not attempt to triumph by debauchery. With our State Treasurer made elective by the people, and surrounded by wholesome constitutional checks, and say one hundred Senators and five hundred members of the House, our statesmanship would not be the creation of the purse, and our State would cease to be a by-word and a reproach because of the exceptional character of its representative men. With such a Legislature, relieved of all private peculations, and with nothing but public interests to look after, our sessions would not last sixty days. The saving to the people would be counted by millions, and the saving in honor and in the character and capacity of our public men would be incalculable.

Will not the *Press* join in demanding substantial reform? If the journals sincerely desirous of redeeming the State from the rule of venality and mediocrity, or worse, will but unite and earnestly call for a constitutional convention, they can witness the triumph of constitutional reform in the next Legislature. Already the shuffling has commenced for a repetition of our past shameful Senatorial contests, so truthfully portrayed and so earnestly deplored by Colonel Forney only a few years ago, and now is the time to crush the monster of corruption by aiming at its vitals. One vigorous united assault along the whole line will win the day.

THE OREGON ELECTION.

SEVERAL States have already held elections this year, but Oregon is the first to vote for a member of the Forty-second Congress, and to her therefore belongs the honor of opening the National campaign of 1870. The election takes place to-day, and, in addition to a member of Congress, a Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and State Printer are to be voted for. The following are the names of the candidates for the principal offices:—

	Rep.	*Dem.*
Congressman	Jos. G. Wilson,	James F. Slater.
Governor	Joel Palmer,	L. F. Grover,
Sec'y of State	James Elkins,	S. F. Chadwick.
Treasurer	Meyer Hirsch,	L. Fleischner.

As the State officers are to serve for four years, the contest will probably be an exciting one, and a heavy vote polled. A still further interest is centred in the result from the fact that the Legislature to be chosen will elect a successor to the Hon. George H. Williams, Republican, whose term expires on March 4, next. Oregon is content with biennial elections, and the last were held, therefore, in June and November, 1868, the Legislature elected this year standing as follows:—

	Senate.	*House.*	*Jt. Ballot*
Republicans	9	17	26
Democrats	13	30	43
Dem. maj.	4	13	17

The Republicans must, therefore, do a great deal better to-day than they did two years ago, or Senator Williams will be succeeded by a Democrat. In 1868 the vote for Congressman stood 10,580 for David Logan, Rep., to 11,789 for J. S. Smith, Dem.—a Democratic majority of 1209. In November, 1868, the vote for President stood, for Grant 10,961, and for Seymour 11,125—a Democratic majority of 164. In 1864 Lincoln's majority was 1431, and in 1866 the Republicans carried the State by a majority of 327 on Governor, and 553 on Congressman, while the Legislature then elected had a Republican majority of 7 on joint ballot. The total vote of the State is about 23,000, and it will thus be seen that the State is a very close one, with the chances about evenly balanced. It is claimed, however, by the Republicans, that the repudiation platform of the State Democracy has disgusted enough of the business men of the State to render the result certain. The Republican Convention which met at Portland on April 7 adopted a resolution declaring that no repudiator of the public debt can be trusted in public places, thus joining a square issue on this vital question. It also recommended universal amnesty, but had not enough courage to vote down a resolution opposing any change in the naturalization laws which will give the right of suffrage to the Chinaman.

ANOTHER ABUSE OF THE PARDONING POWER.

ON Saturday last Judge Allison sentenced Charles Brown, convicted of burglary and assault with intent to kill, to an imprisonment for twenty-four years. In imposing this heavy but not undeserved punishment, the Judge stated that Brown was an old offender, who had previously been convicted of similar offenses, but who had been pardoned by our over-lenient Governor before the expiration of his sentence. One of the most useful ends served by courts and prisons is the protection of the community from men who, like this offender, make a regular profession or business of the practice of burglariously entering the houses of peaceful citizens and waging deadly conflicts with them; and the interposition of the pardoning power in behalf of such characters is even a worse abuse of that prerogative than the release of notorious poisoners of public morals. The pardoning power, as exercised by the present Executive, in cases originating in this city, is an unmitigated curse, and if it is not speedily invested in more discreet hands the people will be forced to demand its entire abolition.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY holds her annual election to-day, at which a delegate to the Forty-second Congress is to be chosen. The people are also to decide whether or not a convention shall be held to frame a constitution preparatory to the application of the Territory for admission to the Union as a State. As the population, according to the highest estimates, is but 60,000, Washington had better wait a year or two; but advices from this section lead us to believe that she will not so wait, but will vote largely in favor of becoming the rottenest borough in the Union. For Congressional Delegate, the regular Republican candidate is the Hon. Selucius Garfielde, who holds the seat at present. There has been so much dissatisfaction with this nomination that another Republican candidate, Mr. Marshall Blinn, has entered the field, in addition to Judge James D. Mix, the Democratic nominee. In 1869, the vote for delegate stood 2743 Republican to 2595 Democratic; and in 1867, 2368 Republican to 2272 Democratic—a Republican majority of 148 in 1869, and of 96 in 1867. With two Republican candidates in the field, and the last vote so close, it looks as though Washington Territory were destined to lead the Democratic advance.

A PRINCIPALITY OBLITERATED.—A recent cable despatch stated that arrangements have been completed for the annexation of the Duchy of Lauenburg to the Kingdom of Prussia. In 1864 the Duchy was ceded by Denmark to the sovereigns of Austria and Prussia. A year later, by the treaty of Gastein, the King of Prussia become sole sovereign of the Duchy, under the title of the Duke of Lauenburg. The amalgamation of the territory with Prussia is now completed.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ YOUTHS' SUITS.

Silk Mixed Suits, with Walking Coat or Sack.

Utica Cass. Suits, with Walking Coat or Sack.

Light Cass. Suits, with Walking Coat or Sack.

Grey Cass. Sack Suits, with Walking Coat or Sack.

Brown Cheviot Sack Suits.

Blue, Dahlia, and Black Cloth Walking Coats.

Blue, Dahlia, and Black Cloth Sacks, *Vest to match.*

Plaid Pants in Light and Dark Cass.

Pants in Plain Light and Dark Cass. (Side Band or Welt Seam), Striped Cass. Pants.

AT

JOHN WANAMAKER'S

FINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

818 and 820 CHESNUT STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ STEINWAY & SONS'

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE

WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,

AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,

[4 15tf4p

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ NOTICE.—THE ATTENTION OF the charitable public is called to the Ladies' Strawberry Festival and Instrumental Music, to be held at CONCERT HALL, on the Evening of June 14, for the benefit of the Bedford Street Mission. Through the press the people have been acquainted with the desperate misery, squalor, and sickness that reign in these dark abodes of evil. A band of noble men and women have been noiselessly at work for some time among them, giving of their time, means, and strength to reduce these elements of wretchedness into order and decency. In consequence of the prevailing fever and other causes the funds of the Mission are at present inadequate to meet its wants, and the ladies appeal to the friends of the suffering, in all denominations, to aid them by the purchase of tickets, or donations of sugar, flowers, cake, or money to be used at the Festival. Tickets $1, to be had of GEORGE MILLIKEN, No. 1128 CHESNUT Street; at the Book Rooms, No. 1018 ARCH Street; or of any of the Managers, or at the Hall on the evening of the Festival, where any donations will also be thankfully received. 6 6 8t

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ ARTISTS' FUND GALLERIES
(Opposite U. S. Mint).
SHERIDAN'S RIDE.
with a collection of Paintings by
T. BUCHANAN READ,
and other American Artists, from private Galleries.
LAST WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION.
The Poem recited at 12 M. and 4 and 9 P. M., by
MR. J. B. ROBERTS
Admission.....25 cents
Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. 6 6 6t

☞ CENTENARY FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—The ladies of the CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH hold a Fair and Festival, at the Lecture-room of their Church, LOCUST Street, below Broad, for the benefit of the Murray Fund, opening on
TUESDAY EVENING, June 7,
at 6 o'clock, and continuing from 3 to 10 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 8th, 9th, and 10th instants.
A great variety of fancy and useful articles will be offered for sale, with an abundance of
STRAWBERRIES, ICE CREAM, AND OTHER REFRESHMENTS.
Season tickets, 25 cents. Single tickets, 10 cents. 6 4 6t

☞ FLORAL FESTIVAL, FAIR, AND PROMENADE CONCERT, at HORTICULTURAL HALL, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS, June 8, 9, and 10, by the Ladies of Beth-Eden Church. First Regiment Band every evening.
Tickets, 25 cents. Season Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at S. C. Shinn's Drug Store, S. W. corner Broad and Spruce streets and at the Hall. 6 3 6t

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts; and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

☞ OFFICE CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL COMPANY.
At a General Meeting of the Company, held June 6, 1870, the following named persons were elected a Board of President and Directors to serve for the ensuing year and until others be chosen, viz:—
President—ANDREW C. GRAY.
DIRECTORS.

Samuel W. Jones,	J. F. Gilpin,
George Cadwalader,	T. A. Biddle,
Joseph Jones,	I. V. Williamson,
J. F. Fisher,	Isaac Ford,
John Bohlen,	Charles H. Hutchinson,
William Harmar,	Edwin Swift,
H. Pratt McKean,	David Scull.

HENRY V. LESLEY, Secretary.
6 6 3t

☞ OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 417 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, May 25, 1870.
Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Stockholders and Loanholders of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 20th day of June, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of considering a proposition to lease the works, franchises, and property of the Schuylkill Navigation Company to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.
By order of the Managers,
6 6 12t F. FRALEY, President.

☞ POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
JUNE 5, 1870.
On and after TUESDAY, 7th inst., mails for Boston, Providence, Newport, Hartford, and New Haven will close at this office at 2 P. M., instead of 12:30 P. M.
1t HENRY H. BINGHAM, Postmaster.

CLOTHING.

STOP THE CAR! LET ME OUT! I SAY!

"*Mr. Conductor*, stop the car this minute!"
"Be at the corner in a minute, sir!"
"No matter, I don't want to go to the corner! I want to stop right here!"
"What's the matter with the man?"
'Matter? Why matter enough, sir! Don't you see! I can't afford to go past the GREAT BROWN HALL, with such a notice as that staring me in the face."
"What notice?"
"Why, don't you see? Read it!

A NICE WOOLLEN SUIT FOR TEN DOLLARS!"

"Whoa! Whoa! Let's go and see it!"

And the conductor and all the passengers get out at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S, and every man of them buys a TEN DOLLAR SUIT, and they all subscribe to make up ten dollars for a suit for the driver.
After which they drive off, crying as they go,

"HURRAH FOR THE TEN DOLLAR SUITS OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

WESTON & BROTHER, TAILORS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment of the most approved styles for
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
NOW IN STORE.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 1 3mrp

HOTELS.

OCEAN HOUSE,

CAPE MAY, N. J.

This favorite FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL with additional home-like comforts and attractions, will be reopened on JUNE 18.
Terms, $21·00 per week.
Application to be made to
LYCETT & SAWYER,
6 1 20t*4p Cape May, New Jersey.

COLONNADE HOTEL.

FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

3-4 and 8-4

Black Silk and Wool Hernanies.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Have just received a fresh lot of these DESIRABLE GOODS. They are believed to be the BEST GOODS that have been in the market this season. WE GUARANTEE THEM PURE SILK AND WOOL. LARGE and SMALL MESH.
We have BLACK HERNANIES and GRENADINES from 31 cents to $6·50 per yard.
Best makes of BLACK MOHAIRS and ALPACAS, of Light Finish for Summer Wear, as well as the Double Warps.

3-4 and 8-4 White Hernanies for Evening Dresses.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS

AT

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

CHALLIES at 12½ cents, reduced from 25c.
FIGURED STRIPE AND DOT ALPACA, 15c.
STRIPE LENOS, 18¾c., reduced from 37½c.
YARD-WIDE CORDED POPLINS, 25c.
JAPANESE CLOTHS, 25c.
MIXTURES FOR SUITS, 25c.
4-4 CHINESE GRASS CLOTH, 25c.
4-4 CHOCOLATE GRASS CLOTH, 25c.
4-4 BUFF GRASS CLOTH, 25c.
A fresh case of these desirable Goods for Ladies' Walking and Travelling Suits at 25c., just received.
BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS DAILY RECEIVING

Lace Points and Lace Sacques,

Of our own importation.

BLACK LACE POINTS.
WHITE LACE POINTS.
BLACK LACE SACQUES.
WHITE AND BLACK GRENADINE SHAWLS.
FANCY STRIPE SHAWLS.
SEA-SIDE SHAWLS.
SHETLAND AND LLAMA SHAWLS.

The Czarina, Metternich and Bedouin Mantles Reduced to $1.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

Best Quality Plain Japanese Silks

Reduced to $1 Per Yrrd.

STRIPE JAPANESE SILKS.
PLAIN JAPANESE SILKS.
FIGURED JAPANESE SILKS.
STRIPE AND PLAID SILKS.
BLACK SILKS, $1·50, $1·75 and $2.
BEST MAKES OF BLACK SILKS.
COLORED SILKS CHEAP.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
1t4p PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

5000 YARDS

CROSSLEY'S CELEBRATED ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETINGS

At $1·50 Per Yard.

BODY BRUSSELS,

$2·00,
$2·25,
$2·50.

Good Ingrains at $1·50 and Upwards.

R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222
CHESNUT STREET,
1t PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENTS

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway

First Mortgage Convertible SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, principal and interest payable in gold.

Price 90, and Accrued Interest from May 1.

St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad

First Mortgage SIX PER CENT. BONDS, principal and interest payable in gold; only $200,000 remaining unsold. Total issue, $1,000,000, or $13,341 per mile.

Price 82, and Interest from May 1.

KURTZ & HOWARD,
6 2 thsm3trp No. 32 South THIRD Street.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

American and Foreign BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [3 1

SOAP.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP.
One pound of Crampton's Imperial Laundry Soap will make twelve quarts of handsome SOFT SOAP.
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT AND TRY IT.
KOONS & RUOFF, AGENTS,
No. 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue. 6 3 1m

REDUCED PRICES! CHEERFUL PRICES!

Great Reduction on many Dress Goods.

28c. BLACK ENGLISH GRENADINES.
37½c. Open Mesh Hernani.
10 pieces All-wool Hernanies, old price.
Silk and Wool Hernanies, no advance.
8-4 Shawl and Open Mesh Hernanies.
100 ps. Hernanies, bought before the advance.
90c. Glossy Silk, for lining.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. corner Ninth and Market.

PIQUES, BEST GOODS YET FOR 25c.
Neat Figures, Cords and Stripes.
Lowest priced to finest imported.
Dress Piques, largest assortment.
Over 100 pieces to select from
White Dress Muslins, every kind.
Infants outfitted complete.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. corner Ninth and Market.

ORGANDIES, GRENADINES.
French Organdy Lawns.
Fine Brown and Black Lawns
37½c. Black Ground Grenadines
50c. Rich Black Ground Silk Grenadines.
Extra Magnificent Grenadines.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. corner Ninth and Market Streets.

CLOTH HOUSE—CLOTH HOUSE.
Blue Cloths for Men and Boys.
Brown Cloths for Men and Boys.
Black Cloths for Men and Boys.
Drap d'Ete for Men and Boys.
Cassimeres for Men and Boys.
Linen Drills for Men and Boys.
Linen Ducks for Men and Boys.
Prices so low persons always buy.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. corner Ninth and Market Streets.

SHAWL AND CLOAK DEPARTMENT.
Llama Lace Sacques and Shawls.
Llama Lace Sacques and Shawls.
Linen Suits and Parepas.
Linen Suits and Parepas.
Ladies say our prices are always right.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. corner Ninth and Market Streets.

DRESS GOODS—DRESS GOODS.
Sales double those of last year.
Sales double those of last year.
25 cts. for good Suit Mixtures.
25 cts. for good Suit Mixtures.
31 cts. for Japanese Poplin.
31 cts. for Japanese Poplin.
$1 00 for a decent Black Silk.
$1·00 for a decent Black Silk.
$2·50 for an Auction Black Silk.
$2 50 for an Auction Black Silk.
Some Dress Goods greatly reduced in price. No advance on the most scarce desirable kinds. Buyers made cheerful.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. corner Ninth and Market Streets.

BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
Boys' Suits for $4. Boys' Suits for $7.
Boys' Suits for $5. Boys' Suits for $8.
Boys' Suits for $6. Boys' Suits for $9.
Boys' Suits for $10.
We are daily told by our customers we have the best shapes, the best made, and altogether the most attractive stock they see.
N. B.—Prices most cheerful. 1t

COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. Corner Ninth and Market.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

HAVE MARKED DOWN THE PRICES

Of a large line of handsome fabrics suitable for Walking Suits, etc., and are now offering them at

ONE HALF THE PRICE OR LESS

Than previously sold at this season,

TO CLOSE OUT THE STOCK.

1600 yards beautiful French Chene Mohairs, reduced from 75 cents to 25 cents.

1000 yards Gay Plaids for Children at 22c.

Tea Rose Poplins, double Width, 28 cents, and an immense variety of other desirable styles equally cheap. 6 4 smwf4t

SPECIAL NOTICE.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Important Sale, commencing Monday, June 6, 1870,

PRIOR TO MAKING EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS IN HIS STORE,

WILL SELL HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF

Dress Goods, Silks, Laces, Embroideries, Linens, White Goods, Hosiery and Gloves,

At a Great Reduction in Prices.

Stock must be sold before July 1. Goods reduced to one-half former prices.

1000 Ladies' Suits at $10·00.

TO RENT, FOUR SPACIOUS ROOMS.

Also, STORE ROOM, 20 by 160, and BASEMENT, 45 by 230 feet. 6 4 4t

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

The "Veteran Observer," whose candid observations on men and things form an attractive feature of the New York *Times*, has written an elaborate article on the public lands and the future of the great West, from which we take the following extracts:—

"Very few persons have a correct idea of the real magnitude and value of the public domain, or of the necessity of grants of lands to railroads. From ignorance, as well as depravity of mind, there has recently been great opposition to railroad land grants, which if not made will leave the Union Pacific Railroad a monopolist of the land route over the continent. The Union Pacific does not go through the best lands of the Government, nor on the most favorable route. I think I can give a brief digest of the facts regarding the public lands, which is of much interest. I shall not include Alaska, for I presume it will be long before any one will want to buy land there. That Territory, however, includes nearly four hundred millions of acres. Nor shall I include the lands east of the Mississippi, where the Government still holds sixty millions of acres. But from the Mississippi to the Pacific, where railroads must be made, the Government holds lands as follows:—

	Acres.
1. Iowa, Missouri, and Arkansas, in which no grants will be made	16,000,000
2. Dakota and Wyoming	145,295,234
3. Montana	86,904,605
4. Kansas	43,148,876
5. Nebraska	42,523,627
6. Colorado and Idaho	117,800,000
7. New Mexico and Utah	124,140,000
8. Nevada and Arizona	136,000,000
9. Minnesota	36,776,170
10. California, Oregon, and Washington	201,000,000
11. Indiana	44,154,000
Aggregate west of the Mississippi	995,742,562

"There are in round numbers one thousand millions of acres of public domain between the Mississippi and the Pacific. If the Government grant to the Northern and Pacific Railroads (and to the former its grant is made equitably, and it would be a want of good faith to refuse it), for three thousand miles, at twenty sections, 12,800 acres per mile, the whole amount would be 38,400,000, a fraction over a thirtieth part. Double this, and the Government will be immensely the gainer, and it is the only mode by which these lands can ever be settled.

"A very large portion of these lands, especially those on the route of the Northern Pacific, are rich and arable. In Minnesota and Dakota there are nearly two hundred millions of acres of public lands, two-thirds of which lie on the direct line from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains in Montana. Here is generally a high plain, fertile in soil, admirably watered, and producing the best of grapes and small grain. In Montana, also, there are many valuable lands. Now, it will be observed that the whole vast domain I have described is unsold and unappropriated.

"It happens unfortunately that our Government printing is always so far behind that it is impossible to get the official reports till two years after they are made; but I will take 1866 and 1867 as examples. The Commissioner of the Land Office makes the following report of lands disposed of:—

	In 1866. Acres.	In 1867. Acres.	Two years. Acres.
Sold for cash	388,294	756,619	1,144,913
Under Homestead acts	1,892,516	1,788,043	3,680,559
With military warrants	403,189	476,760	879,949
Under swamp grants	1,199,658	1,066,450	2,266,108
For railroads	94,596	533,168	627,764
For agricultural colleges	651,066	2,420,072	3,071,138
Total	4,629,312	7,041,114	11,670,426

"I presume the lands taken for roads were only those for which details were made at the time; not to grants made by law, to take place in future. The above table presents some curious facts. First, we see the actual settlement of the land is rapidly increasing, for the amount disposed of in 1867 was fifty per cent. greater than in 1868. Next, we observe that the largest quantity is taken under the Homestead act. Is there not a good deal of speculation under that? But, strange to say, the next largest quantity is under the Agricultural College scrip. The public lands have been the great outlet for the overflowing population of the country and the ambitious politicians. They have operated as a national sewerage. What will happen when the sewerage is gone? But, in the meantime, the public lands have been the inducement to the vast, flowing, impulsive, aggregating people, from every clime and nation, who have gone and are going west of the Mississippi. I present below some of the probable results of the census of 1870, compared with that of 1860:—

	In 1860.	In 1870.
Minnesota	172,123	500,000
Iowa	674,943	1,100,000
Missouri	1 182,612	1,530,000
Kansas	107,206	350,000
Arkansas	435,450	600,000
Nebraska	28,841	100,000
Montana, Idaho, and Dakota	2,576	100,000
Colorado and New Mexico	117,559	150,000
Arizona, Nevada, and Utah	47,139	100,000
California, Oregon, and Washington	429,122	1,000,000
Aggregate	3,197,562	5,530,000

"If this estimate be correct, the population west of the Mississippi is now greater than that of the whole of the United States in 1800, and is increasing at the rate of 70 per cent. per annum. It is also plain that the northern rim is increasing at the greatest ratio. In the vast country which lies between the forty-second and forty-ninth degrees, there is a country very productive of grass and small grains, although corn will never be very abundant there. The centre of the corn region will always be in the Ohio valley.

"In the brief tables above, the reader will get a comprehensive view of the magnitude of our public domain, and of the true mode of improving it. If we suppose the grants made to all the Pacific and other railroads to be 190,000,000 acres, there will remain 873,000,000 unsold and unappropriated. In 1867 we consumed seven millions, and at that rate it will take 125 years to use up all; or taking out uncultivable lands, one hundred years. In the meanwhile we shall annex half of what remains in America, especially the wild lands, so that we need not be alarmed for want of land. No pent-up Utica confines us—no narrow river limits our ambition—till the vast continent is embraced by the Anglo-American."

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the Richings English Opera Troupe will commence a brief season of six nights and one matinee this evening with the comic opera of *The Postillion of Lonjumeau*. This work was very popular some years ago, but it has seldom been represented of late, and to most persons it will be an entire novelty. It contains some very pleasant music, and its performance this evening ought to attract a large audience.

To-morrow Mr. S. Behrens, the able and popular leader of the orchestra, will have his annual benefit, when Meyerbeer's great opera of *The Huguenots* will be given for the first time in this city in English. The cast will include the full strength of the company, and the orchestra and chorus will be largely increased. Mr. Behrens has many friends in Philadelphia, and such an attraction as he offers should insure him a full house.

On Wednesday Mr. A. S. Pennoyer, the business manager, will present *The Bohemian Girl* for his benefit. This occasion will be made interesting by the first appearance in this city of Miss Emma Howson, who will personate "Arline."

On Thursday evening Mr. Henry Drayton will have a benefit, and on Friday Wallace's opera of *Lurline* will be performed for the benefit of Mrs. Bernard. This lady is entitled to the credit of having established English opera in this country on a permanent basis, and at the close of the season she should receive from the opera-goers of this city a hearty recognition of her services. The box-sheet is now open at Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at the Academy.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Jefferson attracted crowded and fashionable audiences all last week by his personation of "Rip Van Winkle," and as the play-going public not yet had enough of "Rip," Mr. Jefferson will endeavor to accommodate by appearing in the part every evening during the present week.

AT THE ARCH Bryant's Minstrels will commence an engagement of two weeks this evening. This troupe is one of the best, if not the best, in the country, and those who witnessed their performances last season will certainly have a desire to see them again.

AT THE CHESNUT a variety performance will be given this evening. This is the last week of the present combination.

AN interesting collection of anatomical curiosities are on exhibition at No. 1205 Chesnut street.

THE New York Dramatic Fund will have a benefit some time during the present month at the Academy of Music in that city, when *Hamlet* will be performed with the greatest cast on record. The distribution of the parts is as follows:—

"Hamlet," Edwin Booth; "Laertes," Charles Fechter; "Ghost," J. W. Wallack; "Horatio," E. L. Davenport; "Polonius," John Brougham; "First Grave Digger," Joseph Jefferson; "King," L. R. Shewell; "Orric," J. Lester Wallack; "Second Actor," Barney Williams; "Ophelia," Miss Charlotta Leclerq; "Queen," Mrs. J. W. Wallack. It will be worth going to New York to see such a combination as this.

THE SÆNGERFEST.—To-day Whitmonday is being celebrated in the usual manner by our German citizens. The principal point of attraction is at Engel & Wolff's farm, where a local Sængerfest is being held, and in which the Mænnerchor, Junger Mænnerchor, Sængerbund, and Harmonic Singing Societies are participating. Two bands of music have been engaged and a fine time generally will be indulged in. The above societies formed this morning at their headquarters, and after parading through our principal thoroughfares, proceeded to the farm.

CITY ITEMS.

ALL PRICES GUARANTEED LOWER THAN THE LOWEST *elsewhere. Full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser in all respects, or the garments cheerfully exchanged, or money refunded if preferred. Our stock of* READY-MADE CLOTHING *Of all kinds and sizes is unequalled in Philadelphia for style, make and fit, durability and general excellence.* HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO GET GOODS DIRECT FROM EUROPE CHEAP.—GEORGE GAY will sail for Europe on the "City of Washington" June 18, and will execute any orders intrusted to him in England, France, or Germany, promptly, and for a small commission.

Orders may be left at GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 CHESNUT STREET, until the 17th of June.

The present stock must closed out to make room for fall importations, and are offered at less than old gold prices.

Below we quote prices of a few leading staple goods. The stock of fancy goods is offered at a still greater discount from former prices.

Show room open till 9 o'clock at night.

White French China Dining Sets, 150 pieces	$30 00
White French China Dining Sets, 113 pieces	21 50
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	7 00
White French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces	8 00
Best Stone China Dining Sets, 97 pieces	9 50
Best Stone China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, cups with handles	5 50
Best Stone China Tea Sets, 46 pieces, cups with handles	4 00
Best Stone China Chamber Sets	2 50
Best Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces, cups with handles	65
White French China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces, cups with handles	1 00
Parisian Granite Dining Plates, 9½ inches, per dozen	1 00
Table Tumblers, per dozen	65
Table Goblets, per dozen	1 00

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to the transportation office free of charge and insured against breakage to destination.

Show room open till 9 o'clock at night.

THE RAW WINDS OF EARLY SPRING search out the weaknesses of all who are predisposed to Lung Complaints, and in consequence Colds, Coughs, and Bronchial Disorders everywhere prevail. Those who have contracted Colds should now be especially careful, and not imprudently wait until by constant coughing they so irritate and rack their lungs as to bring on themselves some very serious Pulmonary Affection. Let them rather treat their symptoms rationally and at once, and by the prompt use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant cure their Colds, and heal all accompanying Soreness of the Chest. Sold everywhere.

THE SOLACE OF AGE.—PLANTATION BITTERS is an agreeable compound of St. Croix Rum—the most nutrimental of all distilled liquors—and a variety of tonic, alterative and anti-bilious vegetable productions, among which is the most invaluable of invigorators, Calisaya bark. The spirituous basis is manufactured by the agents of the proprietors, from the sugar-cane, on their own leasehold plantations in the West Indies; and the Calisaya bark is gathered and prepared for exportation from South America by the employes of the firm. Both, therefore, can be guaranteed to be unadulterated, and of the finest quality.

For these reasons PLANTATION BITTERS is recommended as an unequaled invigorating cordial for aged persons. But it has a stronger recommendation than that of the proprietors, viz.: the testimony of thousands in the decline of life who have tested its revivifying properties. The record covers a period of more than ten years, and includes both sexes and all ages, from fifty to four-score years and upwards.

SEA MOSS FARINE, from pure Irish moss, for blanc mange, puddings, custards, creams, etc., etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

JUST THE THING FOR THE SEASHORE are the SKELETON BANNOCKBURN SUITS, made by CHARLES STOKES, No. 834 CHESTNUT STREET.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

NO ONE now attempts to compete with the great Clothing Establishment of Wanamaker & Brown, at the corner of Sixth and Market streets,

Well known as

Oak Hall. Oak Hall.
Oak Hall. Oak Hall.
Oak Hall. Oak Hall.

It surpasses all others.

1st—For its immense and complete Building:
☞ Please compare with any house of the
☞ Kind in the United States.

2d—For its immense assortment:
☞ Larger than in most all the other Houses
☞ Combined.

3d—For its Vast Sales.
☞ Some have been curious enough to ex-
☞ amine Government returns and amazed
☞ To find our sales four times as great as
☞ Other large houses.

4th—For its immense advantages in purchasing the materials;
☞ A. T. Stewart & Co., and other large houses
☞ Will certify that we are the largest
☞ Clothing buyers in the U. S.

5th—For selling goods lower than others can afford;
☞ By buying cheaper and making larger
☞ Sales, we can afford to sell for
☞ Lower profits.

6th—For substantial, honest materials and careful make;
☞ We keep close watch on the making and
☞ Sponging, and guarantee satisfaction with
☞ Every garment.

Our Stock at the present time embraces $400,000 *worth of Clothing, and we will be glad to show it to any who are credulous or interested, and always take pains to show visitors, whether they come to purchase or not.*

☞ *The most popular articles just now are our* $8 *Suits, valued at* $12 *elsewhere.*

Coat...$3 50....*Coat*...$3 50....*Coat*...$3 50....*Coat*...$3 50
Pants.. 2 75....*Pants*.. 2 75....*Pants*.. 2 75....*Pants*.. 2 75
Vest.... 1 75....*Vest*.... 1 75....*Vest*.... 1 75....*Vest*.... 1 75

$8 00 $8 00 $8 00 $8 00

Cheviot Suits, $9 00, $11 00, $12 00, $15 00, $18 00,
Cassimere Suits, $6 50, $10 00, $12 50, $14 00, up to $25 00.
Black Suits, $15 00 up to $50 00.
White Marseilles and Duck Vests, $2 00 up to $4 50.

A full line of popular Towel Vests.
Blue Flannel Coats.
Alpaca Coats by the thousand.
Linen Coats by the thousand.

Boys' Jackets and Pants all on first floor.
So as to save trouble to ladies.
Children's Garibaldi Suits as low as $2 00.

We will be pleased to show strangers or citizens the great bargains we are now able to give our customers because of large purchases from bankrupt manufacturers.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner Sixth and Market streets,
Southeast corner Sixth and Market streets.

THE YOUTHS and little Boys appear to be following in the footsteps of their illustrious fathers, as they may be seen daily with their parents in crowds at Rockhill & Wilson's, selecting from their beautiful and immense stock of Youths' and Boys' Clothing. Come on, Boys, we can accommodate you as well as your Pa's.

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S,
Brown-stone Hall,
Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut Street.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

BEWARE OF TOOTH POISONS vended under the name of Dentrifices. Adopt and adhere to the only preparation that really preserves the teeth and hardens the gums, fragrant SOZODONT. Its effects on decaying teeth are marvellous.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash. Balance in monthly instalments. O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices, GOODYEAR'S manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made by A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

"SPALDING'S GLUE" mends Crockery, Wooden Ware, etc.

MARRIED.

GAMBLE—KINSEY.—On May 13, 1870, by his Honor the Mayor, Daniel M. Fox, Mr. WILLIAM P. GAMBLE to Miss EMMA R. KINSEY, both of New Castle, Delaware.

MILLER—WHITSON.—On May 13, 1870, by Daniel M. Fox, Mayor of Philadelphia, Mr. WILLIAM T. MILLER, of Cecil county, Md., to Miss ANNA WHITSON, of Lancaster county, Pa.

DIED.

ELLIOT.—On June 2, RALPH W., son of Henrietta G. and the late John Elliot, in the 30th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 6th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his mother, No. 6 West Penn Square.

JONES.—At his residence, in the borough of Conshohocken, on the 4th instant, ELLWOOD JONES, in the 41st year of his age.

Funeral on Fourth-day, the 8th instant. Meet at Plymouth Meeting House at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting for the 10 o'clock A. M. train at Conshohocken.

SCOTT.—On the 4th instant, JOSEPH W. SCOTT, youngest son of the late John and Elizabeth Scott, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Welcome Lodge, No. 229, I. O. of O. F.; Philanthropic Grotto, No. 10, S. and D. of A. A.; Felt Hat Finishers' Association; and Rose Bud Assembly, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1407 N. Fourth street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

CLOTHING.

JONES'

ONE-PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

OUR GARMENTS ARE WELL MADE.

OUR CUTTERS ARE MEN OF TALENT; BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY PUR CHASER.

4 11 mwf5ptf **GEO. W. NIEMANN.**

WATCHES.

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,

No. 1124 CHESNUT Street.

WATCH REPAIRS.

With increased experience, we are now prepared to promise greater satisfaction than ever before in this department. Our receipts having doubled within a year we regard as a sure index that our customers appreciate our efforts and ability to create and maintain the *best regulated Watch Repair Department* in the city.

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,

No. 1124 CHESNUT Street,

6 4 3t4p PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES.

FRODSHAM, JURGENSEN, E. HOWARD & CO.

A large line of Fine, Medium, and Low-priced Movements, in 18kt. cases, for ladies' use, at low prices.

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,

No. 1122 CHESNUT Street,

6 4 3t4p PHILADELPHIA.

GAS FIXTURES.

821 CHERRY STREET.

CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GAS FIXTURES, Etc. WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL SALESROOMS 821 CHERRY Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

We have no Store or Salesroom on Chesnut street.

5 7 1m4p CORNELIUS & SONS.

DRY GOODS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

OFFERS HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF

Silks, Poplins, Grenadines, Hernanies,

And every variety of

Seasonable Dress Goods

AT PRICES WHICH WILL

Defy Competition.

ENTIRE STOCK BOUGHT FOR CASH. 3 30 3mrp

H. STEEL & SON,

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,

Have determined to close out THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

SPRING and SUUMER DRESS GOODS,

SILKS,

LACE POINTES AND SACQUES,

SHAWLS,

At a Great Reduction in Prices.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS WILL BE OFFERED IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT BEFORE JULY 15. [1t

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET,

AND

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street

PLAIN LINENS FOR SUITS.
FLAX COLORED LINENS, 25 cents.
FINE GREY LINENS.
CHOCOLATE LINENS.
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS.
NEW PRINTED LINENS.
EMBROIDERED INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, at $1 00 each, including every letter of the alphabet.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND GENTS HANDKERCHIEFS. 8 21 mwf

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT Street,

Invites attention to his

ELEGANT STOCK OF

Black and Fancy Silks,

UNSURPASSED BY ANY IN THE CITY,

AND SELLING AT LOW PRICES.

MRS. R. DILLON.

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.

Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Fyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 3m5

PLATED WARE.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

Call attention to their very complete and regularly maintained stock of

ELEGANT PLATED WARES

FROM THE

Gorham Manufacturing Company,

Whose productions are universally admitted to have introduced a higher style of ART than has hitherto been found in such manufactures.

They have a very full line of

COFFEE AND TEA SERVICES,

DINNER AND DESSERT SERVICES,

TUREENS, GAME DISHES, VEGETABLE DISHES PITCHERS, WAITERS, GOBLETS, CUPS, CAKE BASKETS, ETC. ETC.

NEW, USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL PIECES DESIGNED FOR FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

Complete Table Outfits

In plain practical designs and matching throughout

At Fixed Prices, commending them to closest buyers.

6 1 wfmtfrp

PLATED GOODS.

REMOVAL OF A. H. ROGERS

From No. 804 Chesnut street to

No. 632 MARKET Street, First Floor,

Where we shall be happy to see our old customers of the trade. Constantly on hand Rogers Brothers' and Meridan Britannia Co.'s Plated Ware of all descriptions. (6 4 1m

BONNETS, HATS, ETC.

237 SOUTH STREET.

We have just received from the New York and Philadelphia Auctions 150 cases of

Ladies' and Misses' Hats.

Also, 500 cartons

SPRING STYLE FLOWERS,

Which we will retail at less than wholesale prices. We call particular attention to the above, as they are bargains. Ladies, please make a note of this. Trim your hats while you wait.

MARKLAND'S,

5 25 wfm 6trp No. 237 SOUTH Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office 11 13 rp

INSURANCE.

ANDES

Insurance Company,

CINCINNATI.

Capital Stock.....$1,000,000

CORPORATORS AND COMMISSIONERS.

Robert Buchanan, Joseph C. Butler, A. D. Bullock, Samuel M. Murphy, Alfred Gaither, H. A. V. Post, Robert Mitchell, Augustus Wessel, Alexander Long, C. W. Moulton.

J. B. BENNETT, Chairman of Committee on Organization.

Books are now open in this city, for subscriptions to a limited amount of the Stock at the office of the undersigned, where all information may be obtained.

DUY & WOODS,

AGENTS,

No. 300 WALNUT Street,

6 1 12trp PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE.

1117. 1117.

BARLOW'S

SUPERB FURNITURE,

NEW DESIGNS.

No. 1117 CHESNUT St.

One Profit,
Our Own Make,
Seasoned Lumber.

GUARANTEED AT 20 PER CENT. LESS THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.

No one buys of us better or more thoroughly-seasoned lumber than A. BARLOW.

ELLIS P. MOORE & CO., Foot of Brown street.
HENRY, BAYARD & CO., Ridge avenue and Master street.
CHARLES ESTI, Seventeenth and Callowhill streets.

1117. [6 1 6trp] 1117.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.

NOBLIT, BROWN, NOBLIT & CO.,

Nos. 222 and 218 S. SECOND Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers

Upholstery Goods, Car Trimmings

Cabinet Makers' and Undertakers' Findings.

Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,

Hair Seating, Curled Hair Bedding

ETC. ETC. 3 18 3m5p

Wholesale and Retail.

ICE.

PENN ICE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated 1868.

OFFICES,

S. W. Corner FOURTH and LIBRARY, No. 408 North TWENTY-FIRST Street.

Shipping Depot, SPRUCE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill River.

3 30 60trp CHAS. J. WOLBERT, President. CHAS. B. REES, Superintendent.

REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS.

FOR THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

GO TO THE MANUFACTORY OF

P. P. KEARNS,

No. 39 NORTH NINTH STREET,

4 23 smw3mrp BELOW ARCH, EAST SIDE.

SAVERY'S PATENT

COMBINED DINING-ROOM WATER-COOLER AND REFRIGERATOR.

It being made of cast-iron, porcelain lined, in walnut cases, does not impart unpleasant taste or smell to provisions, fruit, etc. Please call and examine.

JACOB F. HAND, JR., Retail Depot,
5 9 mwf3mrp No. 620 MARKET Street.

REMOVAL.

THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR

NEW BUILDING,

Nos. 27 and 29 NORTH THIRD ST.

6 4 3t M. W. WOODWARD, Cashier.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at

P. MADEIRA'S,
5 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

CIGARS.

SMOKE CUMPERT'S

"Three Brothers" Cigars,

MANUFACTURED AT

No. 1341 CHESNUT Street,

4 1 fmw3mrp Next to U. S. Mint.

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. DIXON'S, No 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 1s mth

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The New Funding Bill.

Western Hospitality.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGUON.

The New Funding Bill.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The following is the Funding Bill which was reported in the House to-day from the Committee on Ways and Means:—

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, in a sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate one thousand millions of dollars, coupon or registered bonds of the United States, in such form as he may prescribe, and of denominations of five hundred dollars or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin of the present standard value, at the pleasure of the United States after 30 years from the date of this issue, and bearing interest payable semi-annually in such coin at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum; which said bonds and the interest thereon shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority, and the said bonds shall have set forth and expressed upon their face the above specified conditions, and shall, with their coupons, be made payable at the Treasury of the United States; but nothing in this act, or in any other law now in force, shall be construed to authorize any increase whatever of the bonded debt of the United States.

Section 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to sell and dispose of any of the bonds issued under this act, at not less than their par value for coin, and to apply the proceeds thereof to the redemption of any of the bonds of the United States outstanding and known as 5-20 bonds, at their par value, or he may exchange the same for such 5-20 bonds or for par, but the bonds hereby authorized shall be used for no other purpose whatsoever.

Section 3. That the payment of any of the bonds hereby authorized, after the expiration of the said term of thirty years, shall be made in amounts to be determined from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury, at his direction, and by classes to be distinguished and described by the dates and numbers, beginning for each successive payment with the bonds last dated and numbered, of the time of which intended payment or redemption the Secretary of the Treasury shall give public notice, and the interest on the particular bonds so selected at any time to be paid shall cease at the expiration of three months from the date of such notice.

Section 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and instructed, with any coin in his opinion and discretion can be conveniently applied to that purpose, to pay at par and cancel any six per cent. bonds of the United States of the kind known as five-twenty bonds, which have become, or shall hereafter become redeemable by the terms of their issue. But the particular bonds so to be paid and cancelled shall, in all cases, be indicated and specified by class, date, and number in the order of their numbers and issue, beginning with the first number and issue, in public notice to be given by the Secretary of the Treasury, and in three months after the date of such public notice the interest on the bonds so selected and advertised to be paid shall cease. But it shall be competent for the holders and owners of any of said bonds, so specified for payment, to exchange the same for bonds issued under the authority of this act, at any time before the end of the notice provided for in the second section of this act.

Section —. And be it further enacted, That the United States bonds purchased and now held in the Treasury in accordance with the provisions relating to a sinking fund of section five of an act entitled "An Act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved February 25, 1862, and all other United States bonds which have been purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury, with surplus funds in the Treasury, and now held in the Treasury of the United States, shall be cancelled and destroyed. A detailed record of such bonds so cancelled and destroyed to be first made in the books of the Treasury Department. Any bonds hereafter applied to said sinking fund and all other United States bonds redeemed or paid hereafter by the United States shall also in like manner be cancelled and destroyed, and the amount of the bonds of each class that have been cancelled and destroyed shall be deducted respectively from the amount of the class of the outstanding debt of the United States. In addition to other amounts that may be applied to the redemption or payment of the public debt, an amount equal to the interest on all bonds belonging to the aforesaid sinking fund shall be applied, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct, to the payment of the public debt, as provided for in section 5 of the act aforesaid.

Section (no number). And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to receive gold coin of the United States, or bullion, on deposit for not less than thirty days, in sums of not less than one hundred dollars, with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States authorized to receive the same, who shall issue therefor certificates of deposit, made in such forms as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and said certificates of deposit shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding three per centum per annum, and any amount of gold coin or bullion so deposited may be withdrawn from deposit at any time subsequent to thirty days from the date of deposit, after ten days' notice, and on the return of said certificates. Provided, that the interest on all such deposits shall cease and determine at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury, and not less than twenty-five per centum of the coin and bullion deposited for or representing said certificates of deposit shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of said certificates, and the excess beyond twenty-five per centum may be applied, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the payment or redemption of such outstanding bonds of the United States heretofore issued and known as the five-twenty bonds, as he may designate, under the provisions of the 4th section of this act, and any certificates of deposit issued as aforesaid, may be received at par with the interest accrued thereon, in payment for any bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

Passage of the Tax-Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The House, at 3:45 this afternoon, passed the bill to reduce taxation, with Schenck's tariff bill attached.

FROM THE WEST.

Hospitality of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—The Merchants' Exchange to-day, at noon, adopted a resolution to co-operate with the City Council in providing for

A Reception

of the Governor and other State officers of Indiana, and other parties who will visit St. Louis on Wednesday, on the occasion of the opening of the St. Louis, Vandalia, and Terre Haute road.

The party will be welcomed on the arrival on Wednesday evening by the Mayor of this city, and Thursday morning they will go on a river excursion, returning at noon, when they will be received on 'Change by Lieut.-Governor Stannard, and during the afternoon visit Shaw's Garden, Fair Grounds, and suburbs of the city.

FROM BALTIMORE.

A Colored Man Cut in Two.

BALTIMORE, June 6.—A freight train from Philadelphia for this city, this morning, near Back river, run over and killed an unknown colored man, severing his body in two.

ANTIQUARIAN.

Old English Historical Documents Unearthed.

The first report of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts just laid before Parliament contains some very curious information on the subject of documents, for the most part either wholly unknown or all but forgotten, which have been preserved in the basement story of the House of Lords. They have been, as it were, buried for ages, for no one, except some of the officers of the House of Lords, appears to have had any knowledge of their existence, and, as the commissioners state, their discovery is certainly no slight acquisition to the historical student, throwing, as they do, additional light on several important passages in English history. Among other papers, for instance, the commission have found the original letter, wholly in the handwriting of Charles I, addressed to the House of Lords in May, 1641, recommending that the Earl of Strafford be imprisoned rather than executed, "although he (the King) had satisfied the justice of the kingdom by the passing of the bill of attainder against the earl." Some of the alterations in the letter are curious, showing the King's desire to save Strafford by an exercise of Royal prerogative of pardon without asking a favor of the Parliament. The letter in question will be remembered as the one which contains the remarkable postscript:—"If he must die, it were a charity to reprieve him till Saturday." These words seem to have been added, and the alterations above alluded to made some time after the letter was written. It seems that the Peers offered to return into the King's hands the letter itself which he had sent; but he answered, "My lords, what I have written to you, I shall be content it to be registered by you in your House. In it you see my mind. I know you will use it to my honor." And yet, as the commissioners observe, this letter has been to all intents and purposes lost for years, and only just recovered! Another interesting document unearthed by the Commissioners is an original petition from Laud while imprisoned in the Tower; but perhaps the most curious of the discoveries made by them is that of the original manuscript of the Book of Common Prayer, which was annexed to the statute 13 and 14 Car. 2, c. 4. This had not been seen since 1824, and was supposed to have been lost or destroyed when the Houses of Parliament were burned. The history of the compilation of this book is sufficiently curious to deserve a few words of passing notice. As is well known, the Parliamentary Commissioners, in 1645, issued an order abolishing the Book of Common Prayer, and King Charles II, upon his restoration, lost no time in restoring the worship sanctioned by the Acts of Uniformity of Edward VI and Queen Elizabeth. Commissioners were appointed in 1661 to review the Book of Common Prayer, and to compare it with "the most ancient liturgies" used by the Church "in the primitive and purest times," and to prepare such alterations and additions as were requisite. Both Houses were engaged on the subject at the same time. The Commons appointed a committee to make search whether these the original Books of Liturgy annexed to the act passed in the reign of Edward VI were still extant. They selected a Prayer Book printed in 1604 to be attached to the bill they were preparing for an Act of Uniformity, provided the Book of Edward VI could not be found. While the Commons were thus engaged the king sent to the House of Lords the Book prepared by his Commissioners appointed by letters patent on March 25, 1661, and of which he approved. The Lords thereupon directed the Book in question to be delivered to the House of Commons, to whom, therefore, two Books were submitted. The bill passed both Houses and became law. It appears that, besides the documents above alluded to, many more have been discovered of great worth and importance. High praise is bestowed by the Commission on the proceedings of Sir John Shaw Lefevre, who has caused the sorting and arrangement of the papers to be begun; and there would appear to be every chance that further documents of great value are still to be discovered among the hitherto almost unexplored mass of miscellaneous papers in the House of Lords.

FASHION IN FUNERALS.

The New York correspondent of the Cincinnati *Chronicle* gives these funereal items:—

"There is a story told of the renowned Mr. Brown, of Grace Church, which illustrates the state of feeling here with regard to burials among the class he serves:—

"'When the war first broke out a young gentleman said to him, 'What are we to do this winter, Mr. Brown: there will be no parties?'

"'Well, sir, well,' was the reply, as he affectionately patted his protuberant waistcoat, 'we will do the best we can. We will make the funerals as fashionable and attractive as possible.'

"At a fashionable funeral in New York there is as much show, and as much to be seen, as at a fashionable party. The flowers often cost quite as large sums as they do for an evening party. 'I cannot afford to die in New York; it would ruin my family to bury me there,' I heard a gentleman say. A 'handsome funeral' is an event, and talked of and dressed for as is a handsome party, and for the same reason—'one meets all one's friends there.' Not long since a lady who had been two years married died. She was young, handsome, and amiable, and her friends loved her. Her parents were in moderate circumstances, her husband a Government clerk, and getting a good salary. The funeral was a show occasion. Her bridal dress, with its rich lace overskirt, was produced and remodelled by a fashionable mantua-maker; this was forced upon her cold, stiff form. A hairdresser was procured to dress her hair and arrange the bridal veil and orange blossoms. Then the corpse was placed in a magnificent casket, the room was decorated with flowers, the costliest blossoms were woven into urns and wreaths, and crosses and anchors, and dispersed about the walls; the shutters were closed and the gas lighted. Then the crowds, who had heard of these preparations and of this mockery of woe, were admitted, and passed in to gaze upon the still, pale form there.

"After it was over the husband discovered that a year's salary would hardly pay the cost of this 'handsome funeral.'"

WHAT THEY EAT AND DRINK IN SPAIN.

The "Truant Correspondent" of the London *Times* writes from Seville:—

"Of the genuine Spanish living nothing can be learned at the principal hotels, where the dinners are imperfect copies of the French model, regulated by an invincible desire to avoid the piquant and the savory. It must not be inferred from these genteel repasts that the unsophisticated Spaniard objects to a decided flavor in his food. On the contrary, he has a predilection for those robust luxuries which may be matched in England by the sturdy epicures who covet sprats and black-puddings. I partook of two homely meals, given at the house of a private family, not of the aristocratic class, the chief elements in which were small dried sausages, containing whole layers of fat, and strongly flavored with garlic; other sausages preserved in an earthen pot, with yellow-colored lard, which is eaten with them to facilitate their passage down the swallow; snails, boiled and fried, and raw onions of the size of a pigeon's egg. One could not pause over ordinary repasts after the precedent of this 'sensational' bill of fare, but any change was welcome after the monotony of the hotel.

"In their drinks, however, the Spaniards are certainly disposed to the insipid, and those innocent beverages which correspond to the ginger-beer and lemonade of London are remarkable for their faint sickly taste and their lukewarm condition. A really acid lemonade is not to be found, and there is nothing that bites coldly on the palate among the various drinks that are vended in the ornamental kiosks with which the principal squares are dotted, and which are very pretty objects, with the large earthen vases of water ranged on a shelf at the back, and the bottles containing the less primitive beverages placed on the counter. Many of these kiosks are kept by Moors, who wear their native costumes. The same people also carry on a trade as itinerant venders of slippers.

"Beer drinking has of late become rather popular in Seville, where a brewery, with a room for the entertainment of retail purchasers, is much frequented. The brewer is a German, and the produce of his industry is of that 'lager beer' kind which, under one name or another, is so familiar to Europe and America. There is, however, a way of dealing with it, which is not, I think, common out of Spain. A small bottle, with an equal quantity of lemonade, is poured into a bowl and then served into glasses with a ladle. The mixture is on the same principle as that composed of ale and ginger beer on which cockneys confer the appellation of 'shandy gaff.'"

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.

A CANDIDATE FOR OBLIVION.

A few years ago Mason and Dixon's line was a familiar politico-geographical phrase. It is now almost forgotten, but, says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, it may be well for us to remember that this boundary was so termed from the names of Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, the gentlemen appointed to run unfinished lines in 1761 between Pennsylvania and Maryland, on the territories subject to the heirs of Penn and Lord Baltimore. A temporary line had been run in 1739, but had not given satisfaction to the disputing parties, although it resulted from an agreement in 1739 between themselves. A decree had been made in 1613, by King James, delineating the boundaries between the lands given to the first Lord Baltimore, and those adjudged to his Majesty (afterwards to William Penn), which divided the tract between the Delaware bay and the Eastern sea on one side and the Chesapeake on the other, by a line equally intersecting it, drawn from Cape Henlopen to the fourth degree of north latitude. A decree in chancery rendered the king's decree imperative. But the situation of Henlopen became long a subject of serious, protracted, and expensive litigation, particularly after the death of Penn, in 1713, and of Lord Baltimore in 1714, till John and Richard and Thomas Penn (who had become the sole proprietors of the American possessions of their father, William), and Cecilius Lord Baltimore, grandson of Charles, and great-grandson of Cecilius, the original patentee, entered into an agreement on the 10th of May, 1772. To this agreement a chart was appended which ascertained the site of Cape Henlopen, and delineated a division by an east and west line running westward from that cape to the exact middle of the peninsula. Lord Baltimore became dissatisfied with this agreement, and he endeavored to invalidate it. Chancery suits, kingly decrees, and proprietary arguments followed, which eventually produced the appointment of commissioners to run the temporary line. This was effected in 1739. But the cause in chancery being decided in 1759, new commissioners were appointed, who could not, however, agree, and the question remained open till 1761, when the line was run by Messrs. Mason and Dixon.

FOREIGN LITERARY ITEMS.

—A statue of Jasmin the poet has been erected at Agen, his native place.

—The prize of the University of France, worth 3000 francs, has been awarded to M. Pignot, for his "Histoire de l'Ordre de Cluny."

—M. A. de Moltheim has published an elaborate illustrated work on the French Artillery, its costumes, uniforms, and material, from the Middle Ages to the present day.

—A small volume forming part of E. Treves' "Biblioteca Amena" contains an excellent translation into Italian of Shakespeare's *The Tempest* and *Two Gentleman of Verona*. The translation, which is much praised by the *Rivista Europea*, is by Professor Pasqualigo.

—A very important literary discovery was made a few days ago in the library belonging to a church in Liegnitz, in Silesia. It consists of a Codex of Livy, the existence of which had been noticed in a catalogue of that library, dated 1604, but only now has the search after it been successful. It contains nearly the whole of the Fourth Decade.

—The Baron and Baroness Reinsberg-Duringsfield have written a work, entitled "Hochzeitsbuch," on the principal marriage rites and customs of Indo-European peoples. This book—which is in a great part founded on the excellent materials collected by Professor Angelo De Gubernatis in his learned works, "Storia Comparata degli Usi Nuziali"—will be illustrated by numerous interesting plates. The first part treats of the Scandanavian customs.

—Mr. E. Magnusson proposes to issue, by subscription, the text of an ancient and famous Icelandic hymn, "The Lily, a Song to the Blessed Virgin," by Eystein Asgrimsson, who died in 1361, a brother of the Augustine monastery of Thykkirbær. The poem will be printed from a vellum MS. in the British Museum, and accompanied by a rhymed translation close to the original; a life of the author, a treatise on the metre and sources of the poem, a glossary, notes, and various readings.

—Dr. Chenu has published a highly interesting work, "De la Mortalite dans l'Armee et des Moyens d'Economiser la Vie Humaine," based on the medical statistics of the campaigns of the French Army in the Crimea in 1854–56, and in Italy in 1859. More men were lost by disease than by the hands of the enemy, even though they had the best arms of destruction. Dr. Chenu has carefully investigated the causes of this fact, and explains the means to be adopted to remedy such a fatal state of things.

—M. de la Ferriere Percy, who was sent on a diplomatic mission to St. Petersburg, discovered in the Russian archives, a despatch written to Catherine by M. du Ferrier, the French Ambassador at Venice—in which the writer does not pretend to conceal the fact that, abroad, the conception of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew was attributed to Catherine and her son, the Duc d'Anjou; and, moreover, that there was good reason for the surprise expressed that Catherine should take the side of Philip the Second of Spain, who was generally believed to have murdered her daughter. A despatch has now been discovered by M. de Barthelemy, at the Bibliotheque Imperiale, which is a reply to that of M. du Ferrier. The Queen, with little circumlocution, declares that she ordered measures to be taken which were, in her opinion, the only means of punishing the rebellion and disobedience of Admiral de Coligny and his party; but she regrets that in the excitement many other persons of the same religion were killed by the Catholics. The cool terms in which the feeling of regret is expressed are characteristic of the woman; and she adds, that among the motives which led to the massacre was the desire to gain liberty of action enough to enable her to punish Philip the Second, who was suspected of having poisoned his wife, Elizabeth; Catherine had at first vainly tried to marry her second daughter to the widower!

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

The Herring's Champion Again!

HENDERSON, N. C., May 27, 1870.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 807 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN:—On the morning of the 17th inst. our town was visited with the severest conflagration that ever occured in this place, burning the whole business portion, including forty (40) buildings, mostly stores. I was the fortunate owner of one of Silas C. Herring's Safes, which passed through the hottest part of the fire—the brass plates and knobs being melted off. The Safe contained all my books, valuable papers, and greenbacks, also, some gold, and on opening the Safe I found the contents entirely uninjured.

Yours, respectfully, D. E. YOUNG.

ONCE MORE.

HENDERSON, N. C., May 27, 1870.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 807 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN:—On the morning of the 17th of May our town was visited by one of those unwelcome visitors that left the town almost entirely in ashes, burning every business house in town; but I being one of the fortunate, having one of Farrel, Herring & Co.'s Improved Champion Safes.

When the fire had ceased we found our Safe with the brass melted off, but the contents, consisting of books, papers, etc., all in perfect order.

Yours, respectfully, J. G. YANCEY.

STILL ANOTHER.

HENDERSON, N. C., May 27, 1870.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 807 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN:—On the morning of the 17th inst. the village of Hendesson was mostly destroyed by fire—all the business houses were consumed.

Being in possession of one of your celebrated Champion Safes, which was in the rear portion of the store and was much exposed to the flames.

We found, on opening the Safe after it got cooled off, that the contents were uninjured.

The test satisfied us that your Safes are proof against fire.

Respectfully, yours, BURWELL & PARHAM.

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Makes a handsome Sofa and comfortable Bed, with Spring Mattress attached. Those wishing to economize room should call and examine them at the extensive first-class Furniture Warerooms of

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CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE EMPORIUM.
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LITERATURE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received the June numbers of *The Sunday Magazine*, *Good Words*, and *Good Words for the Young*. These publications are probably even more popular in this country than in England, and there are few of the periodicals of the day that better deserve extensive circulation. Many of the best English writers contribute to them, and their conductors appear to understand to a nicety how to combine amusement and instruction, and to be entertaining without forgetting the opportunity for the moral improvement of the young readers for whose benefit they are especially intended. All these magazines are handsomely and profusely illustrated with designs by artists of ability.

—*The Penn Monthly* for June has the following articles:—"Ulster in America," by Robert E. Thompson; "Cerevis," concluded; "The New Novelist," a review of the style and writings of George MacDonald, by John Dyer; and "The Backbone of America."

—Turner & Co. send us *Appleton's Journal*, *Every Saturday*, and *Our Boys and Girls* for Saturday, June 11.

—From the Central News Company, No. 505 Chesnut street, we have received the latest numbers of *Punch* and *Fun*.

—From Reed Meyer, No. 722 Arch street, we have received the following of his recent musical publications:—"Canadian Boat Song," words by Thomas Moore, music by L. M. Gottschalk; "Union League Reception Galop," by Reed Meyer; "Spring Flower Polka," by J. Knecht; "Sing me a Song of Love," serenade by Hugh A. Clarke; "Follow me Polka," by S. A. S.; "Tyrolean Reverie," by Reed Meyer.

—The number of *Punchinello* for Saturday, June 11, contains the first instalment of Orpheus C. Kerr's "Mystery of Mr. E. Drood," which promises to be as amusing as anything that has yet proceeded from the pen of this gifted author. The opening chapter is a capital piece of burlesque, and the sketch of "The Adopter as he appears Every Saturday" is suggestive at least.

Incidentals.

—One thousand married couples were divorced in Ohio last year.

—There is a great lack of railroad laborers reported in the State of Minnesota.

—Beloit, Wis., has a wife who has not spoken to her husband for fifteen years.

—John Morrissey is at Saratoga to superintend the opening of his club house.

—Congress Hall, at Saratoga Springs, was opened for the season on Saturday of last week.

—The Iowa Normal Academy of Music at Iowa City proposes to admit two pupils from each county of the State free of charge.

—Millions of grasshoppers have made their appearance at Corinne, Kansas, where the grasshopper has indeed become a burden.

—Denver, Colorado, was built on the banks of an extinct creek. The creek has now become a constant stream, needing to be crossed by bridges.

—Business in the copper districts of Michigan is excessively dull, and despondency prevails. The Franklin and Pewabic mines are about to be closed, and it is feared others will soon follow.

—A claimant appears at Davenport, Iowa, for one thousand acres of land, most of which is valuable business property in the centre of the city. The man claims to have purchased it in 1840, paying $1300 for it.

—There has been some unpleasantness between the young men and young ladies of Oxford, Benton county, Iowa, and the ladies now march round the town accompanied by fife and drum, entirely independent of their masculine friends.

—William Le Barren, "bugmaster-general of Illinois," recommends Paris green, mixed in the proportion of one part of the green to six parts of flour, as a preservative of potatoes from the ravages of the Colorado beetle or potato bug. Paris green is a very deadly poison, and if applied with the hand, a glove should invariably be worn.

—A raftsman on the Wisconsin river lately met with a singular death. His raft had stranded on a bar, and, in endeavoring to get it off, he had fastened a cable to the brace, which, giving way as a raft came in contact, struck him on the side of the head, throwing him some twenty feet into the air, and precipitating him into the water. His body was found some days afterwards.

—They tell in Indiana of a man who the other day got "fatigued," laid down close to a molasses barrel, accidently turned the faucet, and went to sleep with a full stream running on his head. He was discovered after about eighteen gallons of the sweet had run out over him. He was fined $8 for disorderly conduct, and had to pay for the molasses. He said it was a case of linked sweetness long drawn out.

—All Boston is bragging about a young lady of that city because, being invited on Saturday night at 11 o'clock to make a tour to Europe, she was ready and sailed at 8 o'clock the following Monday morning. They think that was really quick work! But Boston must do better. A New York girl one Saturday received a dispatch by cable from London, dated 4 P. M., and saying "Come," and at 2 P. M. that very day—two hours before the dispatch was sent!—she was on her way down the bay in the steamer.

—Clark Thompson's farm, in Wells county, Wisconsin, in a few years will become one of the most celebrated in the State. The farm consists of about ten acres, or the principal part of sixteen sections. Wells is situated near the centre of this tract, which, until recently, was but wild prairie. Already there are some forty-five teams engaged in turning over the sod. It is the intention to break four thousand acres this summer, which in one year from now will be one vast wheat field.

LA MARSEILLAISE.

The Meaning of Liberty in France—The Press Law and How It Works.

The *Marseillaise* was established Dec. 16, 1869, by Henri Rochefort and Milliere, with a staff consisting of Arthur Arnould, Bazire, Germain Casse, Collot, Dereure, Francis Enne, Ulric de Fonvielle, Paschal Grousset, Habeneck, Humbert, Victor Noir, G. Pulssant, Raoul Rigault, Trinquet, and Verdure.

On the 10th of January following Victor Noir was killed by a bullet from a revolver fired by Prince Pierre Bonaparte, and Ulric de Fonvielle received from the same Bonapartist revolver two bullets in his coat.

On the 7th of February Henri Rochefort, sentenced to six months imprisonment, was arrested and taken to Ste. Pelagie.

On the 8th of February they arrested in a body Arthur Arnould, Milliere, Bazire, G. Casse, Dereure, Francis Enne, Ulric de Fonvielle, Paschal Grousset, Hobeneck, Humbert, G. Puissant, Raoul Rigault, Trinquet, and Verdure, all of whom were sent to Mazas. A fortnight or three weeks later some of these citizens were released.

At the same time prosecutions and fines multiplied. To sum up, the *Marseillaise* during its five months of existence has been sentenced to eighty-six months and a half imprisonment, plus 12,000 francs fine, without counting prosecutions pending on May 14. Eighty-six months and a half of prison make seven years and a half. Distributed among sixteen editors, the average of each is five months and a half; that is to say, for each editor one-half month longer than this journal has been in existence. Or, dividing the months of prison by the months of the paper's life, for each month that the *Marseillaise* has been published, it has been sentenced to seventeen months and a half of imprisonment. The same calculation for the fines gives 2500 francs a month.

RAILROAD LINES.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY

AND

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

On and after MONDAY, June 6, 1870, the train now leaving WEST PHILADELPHIA 1·20 P. M. for New York will leave at 12·45 P. M.

6 4 2t W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD

Sunday Train for Atlantic City.

On and after SUNDAY, June 5, the Mail Train for Atlantic City will leave VINE STREET FERRY at 8·00 A. M.; returning leave Atlantic City at 4·00 P. M. stopping at all stations.

Round trip tickets, good to return Sunday evening or Monday morning..... $3·00

6 1 5t **D. B. MUNDY, Agent.**

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1870.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at

8·00 A. M., Mail for Cape May, Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Mail for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

5·45 P. M., Accommodation, Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and way stations.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

Cape May Season Tickets, good for four months from date of purchase, $50. Annual Tickets, $100.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

5 15 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870

MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4½. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill,

FIFTEENTH Street below Market.

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PROPRIETORS. [4 29 3m

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

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ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years Address, M. HOUSE, Attorney, 3 21 3m No. 78 NASSAU Street, New York City

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H. V. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDING, No. 108 South TENTH Street.—A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street. 5 30 tf

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on New Jersey Southern Railroad.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30 5, and 6 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10·45 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 4, 5·15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 2·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 2·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

May 26, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·00 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8·00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10 20 P. M.
" "	" Williamsport	8 00 A. M.
	arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	10·50 A. M.
" "	" Williamsport	8·15 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	7·25 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	7·40 A. M.
" "	" Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
" "	arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL	leaves Williamsport	1·30 P. M.
" " "	arrives at Lock Haven	2·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	8·50 A. M.
" "	" Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	9 00 P. M.
" "	" Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Williamsport	9 45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9 50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Harrisburg	12 25 A. M.
" "	" Harrisburg	5 20 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL	leaves L. Haven	11 35 A. M.
" " "	arr. Williamsp't	12 50 P. M.
BALD EAGLE EX.	leaves Lock Haven	9·35 P. M.
" " "	arr. Williamsport	10·50 P. M.

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6·05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 2

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·20 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and 4·20 P. M., and Reading at 7·30 A. M. and 6·35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M. and 9·25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 6·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harrisburg at 2·50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M. and 11·25 A. M., passing Reading at 7·23 A. M. and 1·47 P. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 6·00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train from New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 4·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg and at 12·05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 3·45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·25 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·25 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6·45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.

7·15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.

9·40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

11·50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

4·15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

4·45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

5·30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.

6·55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

11·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5·25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

6 30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

7·40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

8·15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

10·00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

1·05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

1·35 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

4·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

6·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

9·00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8·05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

4·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

7·30 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, MAY 29, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8·00 A M.
Paoli Accommodation	12·50 and 7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	11·00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3 10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6 30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n	8·20 A. M. and 6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·55 P. M.
Erie Express	5·40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9 40 P. M.
Pacific Express	2·55 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent. No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent. No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT, 4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8 25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9 45 A. M., (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hacketts'town, Schooley's Mountain, and N

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

WONDERFUL INVENTION.—The improvements and inventions of the nineteenth century completely eclipse those of any other age. Among those at present attracting the attention of the scientific world is the recently discovered art of nickel plating by the electro process. For ages nickle has remained imbedded in the earth a comparatively useless metal. On account of its great resistance to heat, and hardness, it was impossible to melt it in the ordinary crucibles; congealing as it does at the same degree of heat at which steel will flow from the furnace, and chilling almost the instant it is run off, it was an utter impossibility to cast it into any shape, and from its stubborn qualities has been aptly termed the "devil's metal," by which name it has been generally known among metallurgists for years. The deposit of nickel by the battery has been the subject of experiment for a long time, and while an object could be coated with nickel, it was with such irregularity and uncertainty as to be of no practical use, invariably presenting the appearance of a tin platter struck by lightning, or as if there had really occurred the oft-quoted "Tempest in a teapot." Dr. Isaac Adams, of Boston, Mass., a gentleman of culture and varied scientific attainments, after thorough research and fifteen years devoted to experiment, has given to the world this new and beautiful art, which will effect a complete revolution in our system of manufactures, being as strongly recommended for economy as on account of its rare brilliance and beauty. We several days ago paid a visit to the Star Nickel Plating Works, rear of Penn Building, No. 428 Walnut street, and were shown through the establishment by the superintendent, Mr. William S. Irwin, and were permitted to see the articles subjected to the various processes necessary to prepare them for the bath, from which they now emerge as beautiful as the first rays of a summer's sun rising from out the ocean. White as silver, and of much the same appearance, nickel is the most durable of all metals; of the hardness of untempered steel, it will resist a greater degree of heat; is not affected by moisture, atmospheric changes, or the weaker acids. Nitric and nitro-muriatic acids, which will destroy all other metals, are all which have any perceptible effect upon it. The following extract from "Ordnance Memoranda, No. 10," being the report of a board of officers which was convened for the purpose of testing nickel plating, with a view to its adoption for plating arms, bridle-bits, etc., and the best proof of its merit, for the report was not made until after nickel-plated arms had been exposed to the fury of the elements, buried in wet sand for three months, and left on the roof of the Springfield Armory for the same period; in each case accompanied with the ordinary steel-surfaced arms, which were entirely ruined; the nickel-plated arms after the test as bright and intact as before. Extract from report, "Recommendation No. 26:"—Recommendation that a number of nickel-plated sabres, pistols, and bridle-bits be prepared and issued to troops in the field for trial, "approved; with a further recommendation that a suitable number of breech-loading rifled muskets be plated with nickel, and issued also for trial in the field."

Signed A. B. Dyer, Brevet Major-General, Chief of Ordnance. Indorsed by the War Department.

The recommendations of the Chief of Ordnance are concurred in by the Secretary of War, April 29, 1870. Signed Ed. Shriver, Inspector-General.

Arms from the Springfield National Armory are now being plated at the Star Nickel Plating Works in this city. The City Troop are also having their swords, spurs, bits, etc., plated to protect them from rust, and the success of this new mechanic art is no longer a question of controversy.

HONG'S DECLINATION.—In 1868 M. C. Hong was elected to represent the Sixteenth District in the Legislature by a majority of 1096. In 1869 he was returned by a majority of 427. In view of this change of sentiment in one short year, probabilities were that in another short year this Republican district would have been represented by a Democrat. Hong has therefore withdrawn, and in so doing has published the following document, which for presumptiveness has not been excelled by any similar production.

"TO THE VOTERS OF THE SIXTEENTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN:—The doctrine of rotation in office is the natural outgrowth of our free institutions; and having been so long practically recognized by the two great parties of the country, the exceptions must be rare in which it can be safely ignored by either. Your generous confidence has conferred upon me the honor of an election for three successive terms to the popular branch of the General Assembly; and judging from the expression you have recently made to me, I might anticipate a fourth nomination. For the confidence you have thus reposed in me, and continue to manifest, I feel that you place me under an obligation of esteem and gratitude which no mere words could adequately express. I have endeavored to represent you to the best of my ability. I am not insensible to the fact, however, nor have I ever been, that there are gentlemen in the district who could serve you more efficiently in that position; and considering that others have political aspirations, that are both proper and just, I feel that I ought not to permit the partiality of my friends to come in conflict with their claims, or prevent you from securing the services of the best talent that you may be able to command. After due consideration I deem these reasons sufficient to induce me to decline being a candidate for renomination, with the assurance to my many personal friends, and the party at large, that the gentleman selected by the convention will receive my most cordial support.

With sincere thanks, I have the honor to be your obedient servant, M. C. HONG.

Germantown, May 31, 1870.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The Hannibal Cornet Band (colored) intend to practice in Washington and Franklin Squares several evenings in the week, and permission has been granted them by the Commissioner of City Property to do so.

—Now that Hong is endeavoring to become a "square" man, would it not be well for Harmer to imitate his example.

—Hayfoot, Strawfoot, file left, march, is the order of the day amongst the "Milesians" on Wednesday.

—Yesterday was such a one as would have suited for the Isthmus of Panama.

—Manayunk will poll a heavy Republican vote, but not for any ring candidate.

—A few buckets of water thrown on the Callowhill street market would produce a marked effect.

—The Slawson car of the Seventh and Ninth Streets Railway marks the conductor as dishonest.

—The Central Station is worse than a South American forest. The vampires that there officiate will suck the last drop of "blood" from the wretch who happens in their claws.

4—11—44.—Some weeks ago a couple of our colored citizens bought some policy tickets at a ranch near Third and Dock streets, and being fortunate in their choice of numbers, drew a prize. The parties who sold the tickets, however, refused to hand over the cash. The winners gave them time to consider over the matter, and they persisted in refusing to pay over the cash, warrants were issued for their arrest, and yesterday, Reserve Officer O'Grady arrested two of them named Charles Wood and George Lawrence. Alderman Kerr held them each in $600 each to answer.

SAILOR BURKE.—Thomas, alias Sailor Burke, a notorious rough, who escaped from one of our station-houses some two years ago, was last night arrested by Officer Gray, at Tenth and Locust streets, on the charge of being drunk and disorderly Burke resisted the officer, and beat him so badly that he is now confined to his bed. Through the assistance of another officer, Burke was taken to the Third District Station House, and this morning Alderman Morrow sent him to prison.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—Early this morning three thieves attempted to force an entrance into the grocery store situated at the corner of Sixth and Dickerson streets. They had one of the windows open, and were about entering when the approach of an officer caused them to leave. One of them, named Edw. Simpson, was arrested. Alderman Bonsall sent him to prison.

BOISTEROUS.—An inebriated individual named J. D. Lewis was arrested at Sixth and Reed streets, on Saturday night, for disorderliness. J. D. not only punched the officer's head, but on being locked in the cell smashed the window, tore up the flooring, and raised a row generally. J. D. can be seen at "Hotel de Perkins."

CHARLEY BROWN.

The Case of the Germantown Burglar—He was Not Pardoned Through the Efforts of Prison Agent Mullen.

We have received the following letter from Mr. William J. Mullen, the Prison Agent, in reference to the pardon of Charley Brown, the notorious burglar, who was on Saturday again sentenced to twenty-four years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

"To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

"In one of the papers of yesterday appeared an article commencing with 'One of Mullen's Pets is Again in Trouble,' and containing the following:—'And this is the man in whose behalf twelve clergymen interested themselves, with Mullen, to let him loose upon society to rob, and perchance kill his fellows. * * * We trust that Brown's case will have the effect of putting a stop to Mr. Mullen's mischievous interference with the administration of justice in this county.'

"In answer to the above statements I unequivocally deny, beyond the fear of contradiction, having had *anything whatever to do* with obtaining the pardon of Charles Brown. It is not true that Mr. Mullen, in connection with twelve clergymen, interested himself to let him loose upon society to rob and, perchance, kill his fellows. This assertion is decidedly false. The Prison Agent never did interest himself in any way for Brown before his pardon, nor since his pardon, until a considerable time had elapsed after his release from prison, when he came to the Agent at the court, stating that Judge Allison had sent him to receive assistance at the hands of the Agent. The request was complied with, and he was effectually helped with sufficient funds appropriated by the "Prison Society," which was ample for the purpose of enabling him to make an honest living for himself. Several weeks after this had been done, he again called upon the Agent at the court room and asked for further assistance, and expressed a wish to leave the city and go to Baltimore. The Agent immediately procured him a ticket for Baltimore, and gave him some money, and he left the city for a time, but afterwards returned and committed the offenses for which he has been convicted.

"The assertion that the agent obtains the release of countless thousands of rogues, is also untrue; he does nothing of this kind. His interference is mainly in behalf of innocent persons who are wrongfully and unjustly imprisoned. He has never interfered in such cases as that of Brown's. He has not during the whole seventeen years of his agency asked for the pardon of more than five persons, and they were proper cases who were released with the consent of all parties concerned, no one objecting.

"Yours Respectfully,

"WILLIAM J. MULLEN,
"Prison Agent."

Philadelphia, une 6, 1870.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

An Organization Effected.

In pursuance of the act of Assembly the Board of Aldermen of Philadelphia met at 10 o'clock this morning in Common Council Chamber, for the purpose of effecting an organization prior to designating the ward canvassers, and the officers to conduct the coming October election.

Alderman David Beitler called the meeting to order, and announced that the Board would proceed to the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Alderman David Beitler was nominated by the Republicans, and Alderman William McMullin was named by the Democrats for President.

A ballot resulted as follows:—Beitler, 36, McMullin, 24. Alderman David Beitler was then declared elected.

James W. Powell and H. McCann were placed in nomination for Chief Clerk. Powell received 38 votes, and McCann, 25 votes. Mr. Powell was declared elected.

R. G. T. Whiteman and N. V. B. Spafford were nominated for the position of Assistant Clerk. Whiteman received 38 votes, and Spafford 26 votes. Mr. Whiteman was declared elected.

For Messengers, P. S. Dildine, J. Ribolett, J. O'Brady, and James Rossiter were nominated. Dildine and Ribolett received 38 votes, and O'Brady and Rossiter received 26 votes. The first two named were declared elected.

On motion, the rules of Common Council were adopted as the ones by which the body was to be governed, and the board adjourned to meet on Monday, the 13th inst., at 3 P. M.

A SENSATION ON THIRD STREET.—This morning Third street was illuminated by the presence of Miss Terrence Claflin, of the firm of Woodhull & Claflin, of New York, brokers, editors, and feminine progressionists in general. Having been honored with a visit from the lady, a description of her personal attractions will of course be expected by our readers. Well aware that we cannot do justice to the subject, we hesitate to even make the attempt, but with the memory of Miss Claflin's sailor hat jauntily slanting down over her eyes, her blue jacket and other bewitchments of costume—feminine enough to be elegant, and yet sufficiently masculine to suggest the progressive woman of the period, we must endeavor to steady our nerves for the attempt. Miss Terrence Claflin, then, is apparently about twenty-three years of age, good figure—and sufficient of her figure is displayed to prove that nature had done more for her than the artificialities of the milliner—and features to which a slight departure from the classic world gives a piquancy that is not without its attraction. Miss Claflin wears her hair short; her eyes are dark and penetrating, and she has a tongue that can out talk even that eminent conversationalist George Francis Train, who we had always considered heretofore as the champion talkist. Miss Claflin's abilities in this line are certainly something remarkable, and combined with her personal attractions they make her perfectly irresistible. She has just returned from a trip to Washington, where she has been persuading the President, the members of the Cabinet, the Senators, Representatives, and the diplomatic corps to aid in certain financial schemes she has on hand, and to subscribe for and contribute to *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*, a new journal of literature, science, and art, which the eminent firm of which she is a member has just started in New York. Miss Claflin is her own agent, and she carries with her a tack hammer and a paper of tacks, so it is probable that by the time this reaches the eyes of our readers every banking-house and broker's office on Third street will contain one of her cards, put up in a conspicuous place by the fair hand of the irrepressible Jennie herself. Miss Claflin makes a good report of her mission to Washington, and says that she has secured the active support of all the Government officials, from the President down to the pages at the Capitol, and Grant has even gone so far as to volunteer a weekly contribution to the sporting column on the subject of "Horses and their running qualities." Truth to say, the number of *Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly* that lies before us, presents a very attractive appearance, and there is a decided evidence of ability in its editorial management. Miss Claflin says that her sister, Mrs. Woodhull, can talk more in one day than she can in a week, and, to use a figurative expression, it is evident that these two smart females are a whole team and about half-a-dozen good-sized ponies over. We wish Terrence luck, and we hope she will pick up enough subscribers in Philadelphia to her paper to start it fairly on a prosperous career.

CORPORATION ELECTIONS.—Several corporate bodies held their annual meetings to-day and elected boards of officers for the ensuing year. Among them were the following:—

Philadelphia Steamship Dock Company—Directors, S. V. Merrick, J. M. Mitchell, Thomas B. Watson, Henry Harron, and William Dennis.

Petroleum Storage Company—Directors, Alexander McHenry, Jacob M. Ellis, Charles H. Valentine, Charles Knecht, and John L. Redner.

The Academy of Fine Arts also held an annual election for officers but the result is not yet known.

Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company—Directors—S. M. Felton, Isaac Hinckley, Thomas Ascott, W. G. Moorhead, Robert H. Lamborn, Clarence H. Clark, Frank H. Clark, H. S. McCoul, George C. Thomas, Jay Cooke, Jr., W. L. Banning, James Smith, Jr., Charles H. Graves.

STEALING NETS.—Officer English, of the Harbor force, last night captured a Jerseyman named George W. Bloomfield, in the act of hauling nets, set by fishermen, from the Delaware, opposite Callowhill street wharf. Alderman Cahill sent him to "Moya."

BOARD OF SURVEYS.—The Board of Surveys held its regular stated meeting at noon to-day, President Strickland in the chair. The following sewers were ordered to be constructed:—

A twelve inch pipe on Filbert street, between Eleventh and Twelfth; on Spruce street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth; on Cuthbert street, between Broad and Fifteenth; and on Hope street, between Susquehanna avenue and Diamond street; a three feet sewer on Ninth street, between Wallace and Coates streets; on Coates street, between Sixteenth and Nineteenth; on North street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth; on Ninth street, from Parrish to Ogden; on Ogden street, between Ninth and Tenth; on Master street, from Twelfth to Camac; and on Camac and Fawn streets; a two feet six inch sewer on Eighteenth street, between Wallace and Mount Vernon.

A resolution was passed, revising the lines of Chippewa and Barnwell streets, placing Barnwell street parallel with Sutherland avenue, and removing Chippewa street from the plan of the city. This action was rendered necessary in order that a proper approach to South street bridge could be obtained on the east side of the Schuylkill.

On motion of Mr. Hibberd a plan for widening Diamond street, in the Twenty-eighth ward, was approved. This does not interfere with the Odd Fellows' Cemetery. Adjourned.

J. O. W. B.—Thomas Monaghan, who resides on Carroll street near Frankford road, on Saturday night got crazy with poison whisky, and going home, seized a butcher-knife and attempted to kill his wife. The screams of the woman attracted assistance, and Thomas was arrested and sent to prison by Alderman Neill.

Edw. Davis, residing on Atmore street, above Thirteenth, late on Saturday night returned to his home in a drunken condition and commenced smashing things generally. Not satisfied with destroying the furniture, he attacked his wife, who is in a delicate condition. A neighboring woman who went to her assistance was also beaten by this hero (!) Officer Buchey, hearing of the row, arrested Edw., who, craven that he is, crawled along to the station-house as meek as a spaniel. Yesterday Alderman Massey sent him to prison.

AN IRISH ROW.—In McCann's court, rear of No. 427 Marriott street, resides two families one named Conroy and the other Rowles. For some time past the feminine heads have engaged in sundry disputes, and on Saturday night one of the males, Conroy, was led to take a part. Conroy bearded the lion in his den, or, in other words, he entered the rooms occupied by the Rowles, attacked Mr. Rowles, beat him about the head and body, and finished by biting off a portion of his under lip. This morning Rowles appeared before the Mayor and took out a warrant for the arrest of his brutal assailant.

SUNDAY AMUSEMENT.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon James Brady was attacked at Sixth and Lombard streets by a negro, named William Forman, who beat him severely. Officers Gorman and Linus, who went to his assistance, were also roughly handled by the son of Africa. He was subdued, however, and taken before Alderman McColgan, who sent him to prison.

BASE BALL.—Between 4000 and 5000 spectators assembled at the Athletic Base Ball Grounds, this afternoon, to witness the first match of a series between the Athletic, of this city, and the Stars, of Brooklyn, the champion amateur club of the United States, whose wonderful play this season has caused such a sensation.

PERJURY.—Barbara Wagner has been held by Recorder Givin to answer the charge of perjury. The act is alleged to have been committed by defendant while testifying in a case of vagrancy before Alderman Beitler several months since.

OWNER WANTED.—Lieutenant Smith, of the Delaware Harbor Police has a batteau fourteen feet long, awaiting an owner. It is painted black on the outside and brown on the inside.

OPEN HOUSES.—The police of the Sixth district this morning reported having found open the doors of seven houses during the night.

DIED.

(For additional Deaths see fifth page.)

STEWART.—On the 5th instant, at his residence, after a short illness, in the 46th year of his age, JAMES STEWART.

Lodge, No. 2, A. Y. M.; Excelsior Mark Lodge, No. 216, A. Y. M.; Harmony Lodge, No. 16, I. O. of O. F.; Malta Lodge, No. 53, K. of P.; Americus Club; Northern Liberty Fire Company, and the relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 506 Locust street, on Thursday, the 9th instant, at 3 o'clock.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, 325 wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

FINE STATIONERY, ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC. DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street, Card Engraver and Stationer

CROQUET. REDUCTION IN PRICES. A full set, 8 balls and 8 mallets, $3.50. Sixteen different kinds, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. R. HOSKINS & CO., Stationers, Engravers, and Steam Power Printers, mws No. 913 ARCH Street.

REAL ESTATE AGENT. FRED. SYLVESTER, REAL ESTATE BROKER, No. 208 South FOURTH Street, 8 8 1rp PHILADELPHIA.

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THIRD EDITION

HOME AFFAIRS.

The Duty on Coal.

A Bill to Repeal It.

The Tariff Struggle.

The Montana Governorship.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Fenians in England.

More of their Plots Reported.

Troubles of Ocean Telegraphy.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Duty on Coal Assailed.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—An effort was made to-day to get through the House resolution instructing the Ways and Means Committee to bring in a bill repealing the duty on coal. The tariff men attempted to filibuster until the morning hour should expire, but it passed. Yeas, 113; nays, 79.

The Tariff Amendment.

The Ways and Means Committee agreed to-day to sustain the tariff amendment of General Schenck to the Tax bill, and instructed him not to yield for a separate vote on the various items in the bill. It is thought the Democrats will continue to filibuster against it to-day, but the impression is that the Republicans will vote in a body for the suspension of the rules, so as to reach a direct vote on the proposition.

The Montana Governorship.

The friends of General Potts, of Ohio, who has been nominated for Governor of Montana Territory, in place of Ashley, are confident that he will be confirmed. Senator Sherman is working very hard for him, but he is opposed by the extreme radicals, like Sumner, however, and Chandler.

The Municipal Election

to-day is progressing quietly, but disturbances are apprehended in the evening, and the 5th Cavalry are ordered under arms all day, to be ready for any emergency. So far Brown is reported ahead in a majority of the Wards.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Mr. Sherman presented the memorial of New York importers and dry goods merchants, for the abolition of taxes on sales.

Mr. Williams, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported with amendments a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of canals for irrigating purposes in California.

Mr. Buckingham reported with amendments a bill for the improvement of water communication between the Mississippi river and Lake Michigan, by way of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers.

Mr. Howard, from the Military Committee, reported favorably a joint resolution donating condemned ordinance for a soldiers' monument at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The following bills were introduced and referred:—

By Mr. Spencer, granting lands to the State of Alabama, to aid in the construction of the Savannah and Memphis Railroad.

By Mr. Kellogg, to confirm certain entries to public lands in Louisiana.

By Mr. Stewart, to prohibit contracts for servile labor.

Mr. Stewart explained that the bill was intended to apply to Chinese immigration. He said in making Coolie labor contracts the Chinese contractors took advantage of the peculiar religious views of the Chinese to provide for their return to their native land, dead or alive. These contracts were for four years, and the Chinese dared not break the contract for fear, in case of his death, his body might not be returned to his own country. The bill would break up this Coolie system by prohibiting contracts for a longer period than six months, while it also provided for the return of Chinese to their own country. This period would be long enough to enable the immigrant to pay expenses of his passage and yet not long enough to make their importation as a system of profit. The bill was then referred to Judiciary Committee.

Immediate action on the subject was necessary in view of the report that agents were now endeavoring to introduce this class of laborers into Massachusetts and other States.

A proposed amendment to the rules was discussed. It provides for the termination of debate on amendment to an appropriation bill by a two-thirds vote. Also, that no amendment to an appropriation bill other than such as directly relate to the appropriations be received or adopted without a two-thirds vote.

Mr. Trumbull opposed the proposition as an attempt to introduce the "previous question, which has never yet been resorted to in the Senate.

Mr. Hamlin, while favoring the fullest discussion, was in favor of the amendment, as doing away with tiresome and unnessary debates.

The subject was discussed without action.

Mr. Williams' joint resolution for an increase of pay of assistant census marshals was taken up, amended, and passed as amended. It provides that the increase shall not exceed 50 per cent. of the present compensation, nor shall the entire compensation be more than $8 per day, exclusive of such actually necessary time actually employed; additional allowance to be made when by reason of the sparseness of population the compensation allowed by law is not sufficient.

Mr. Patterson called up the bill to repeal all existing laws authorizing the transportation and exportation of goods, wares, and merchandise in bond to Mexico, overland or by inland waters, and for other purposes. He said the Secretary of the Treasury was anxious for the passage of the bill as it would do away with an immense amount of smuggling on the Mexican border.

Mr. Chandler remarked that the saving to be effected by it would amount to six millions of dollars per annum. The bill then passed without debate.

At 1·30 P. M. the Indian Appropriation bill was proceeded with and variously amended.

On motion of Mr. Howard, the Texas Southern Pacific Railroad bill was made a special order of business.

House.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Willard, to facilitate telegraphic communication between the United States and the Bermuda Islands.

By Mr. Van Wyck, to aid in the construction of a military and post road from West Point to Cornwall, N. Y.

By Mr. Morrell (Pa.), to encourage the building of ships for foreign trade by allowing drawbacks of duty on imported materials, and equivalent allowances where American materials are used.

By Mr. Jones (N. C.), incorporating branches of the contemplated Southern Transportation Continental Railroad Company by the name and style of the North Carolina Western Railroad Company.

By Mr. Harris, for the appointment of a committee to consider the system of leveeing the Mississippi river lands.

By Mr. Newsham, to provide for the payment of loyal claimants for property taken or destroyed by the United States; also, to provide for the repair of levees on the Red River, between its mouth and Shreveport.

By Mr. Prosser, to authorize the President to submit propositions to the Spanish Government for a settlement of the difficulties in Cuba by arbitration or otherwise. Also, to provide for the care and instruction of idle and vagrant children in the District of Columbia. Also, to create a board to prepare plans for the improvement of the public grounds, the closing of the canal, and the improvement of the river front in Washington for commercial purposes.

By Mr. Arnell, to establish the Freedmen's Homestead Commission; also, to authorize the payment of bounty to colored men enrolled as slaves.

By Mr. Conger, for building a custom house, etc., at Port Huron, Michigan.

By Mr. Sargent to repeal the act of March 2, 1867, fixing the time for the regular meetings of Congress; also, granting the right of way in California for irrigation and other purposes.

By Mr. Johnson, granting pre emption rights to settlers on certain lands in California.

By Mr. Wilson (Minn.) for the improvement of the harbor of Duluth, Minn.

Also, authorizing the Huron Bay and Lake Pepin Railroad Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Mississippi river.

By Mr. Taffe, granting public lands to the Great Nemaha Valley Railroad.

By Mr. McCormick, for the survey of the northeastern boundary line of Arizona Territory.

Mr. Ward offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report, at the earliest practicable moment, a bill abolishing the tariff on coal, so as to secure that important article of fuel to the people free from all taxation. He moved the previous question.

Mr. Kelley suggested the reference of the resolution to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Cox suggested extending it to salt also.

Mr. McCarthy made a point of order that it was a tax bill and should be first considered in committee.

The Speaker overruled the point of order, and the previous question was seconded—yeas, 90; nays, 62.

Mr. Cake demanded the yeas and nays on ordering the main question on the resolution The main question was ordered—yeas, 106; nays, 70.

Mr. Maynard moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Butler, of Mass., moved to reconsider the vote by which the main question was ordered so that he might offer an amendment to include salt.

Mr. Cox would like to have included also tea, coffee, and sugar. He desired to have a square vote on taking all taxation off these necessaries of life.

Mr. Wood—Give us a square, honest vote on all these articles.

The question was first taken on Mr. Maynard's motion to lay the resolution on the table.

The House refused to lay the resolution on the table—yeas, 79; nays, 112.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) withdrew the motion to reconsider, lest it might endanger the resolution.

The resolution was then agreed to—yeas, 113; nays, 79.

Mr. Kelly, rising to a personal explanation, complained of the personal allusions to himself in a speech not made in the House, but published in the *Globe*, purporting to be a speech of Mr. Getz, but which, he said, contained inherent evidence that some malicious wag had imposed it as a speech on the proprietors of the *Globe*.

Mr. Getz assured his colleague that he would have spoken the speech if he had had an opportunity, and that he meant no personality. He thought his colleague was over-sensitive in finding anything personal in it.

Additional bills were introduced and referred, as follows:—

By Mr. Negley, to encourage the establishment of steamship lines to the ports of Europe, India, and China.

By Mr. Clark (Texas), to create a port of delivery at Houston, Texas.

By Mr. Sargent, to amend the act of 20th June, 1868, imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, so as to allow the same drawback as is allowed on rum and alcohol.

Mr. Dawes moved to suspend the rules for a resolution rescinding so much of the order of the house as requires adjournment daily at 5 o'clock. After some discussion the rules were not suspended—yeas, 128; nays, 68. Less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. Schenck then moved to suspend the rules so as to rescind the whole rule fixing the hours of meeting at 11 and the hour of adjournment at 5. Rejected, 115 to 60. Less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. Dawes made another modification of the motion to rescind that part of the rule which requires an adjournment at 5, and leave it to a majority each day to fix the hour of meeting.

Mr. Eldridge suggested that gentlemen on the Republican side should attend to the public business instead of tinkering with the rules.

Mr. Dawes replied that that was the very thing he was doing, attending to the public business. This time the motion prevailed—yeas, 126; nays, 58; and the hours of meeting and of adjournment are left unfixed.

Mr. Banks moved to suspend the rules, and assign Tuesday of next week and from day to day, for the consideration of the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in reference to Cuba. He stated that he would not allow the subject to consume more than one or two days at furthest.

The House refused to suspend the rules.

Mr. Banks then modified his motion by confining it to one day—Tuesday of next week.

Mr. Farnsworth said that his objection was that the subject of Cuba should displace other public business. He considered that an outrage and humbug.

The motion was agreed to—134 to 36.

Mr. Banks called attention to the fact of the recent publication of what purported to be the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs on the subject of Cuba. It was published, he said, without the authority or knowledge of the committee, and he regretted exceedingly its publication. It was an imperfect report of a statement read to the committee on the 7th of March last, and had been kept confidential. He asked that the majority and minority reports might be published in the *Globe* before the day assigned, and it was so ordered.

Mr. Schenck has just reported his funding bill. It authorizes the issue of one thousand million coupon or registered thirty-year bonds, redeemable in coin of the present standard value, bearing four per cent. coin interest, payable at the Treasury of the United States, principal and interest to be exempt from Federal, State, municipal, or local taxation. The total bonded debt is not to be increased, but the new bonds are to be exchanged for outstanding 5-20 bonds at their value. The bill was recommitted.

FROM EUROPE.

The Weather in England.

LONDON, June 6—Noon.—The weather to-day is warm and delightful.

A Circuitous Route for Telegraphing.

The Irish telegraph lines are not working well to-day, and at present it is impossible to communicate with Valentia, the point where the land lines connect with the English cable. As a consequence telegrams from English cities for the United States are going forward by the following somewhat circuitous route:—By channel cable to Brest, thence by the French cable to St. Pierre, thence by the Newfoundland Company's cable to Sidney, C. B., thence to the Newfoundland land line to Port Hood, and thence by the Western Union lines to various cities and towns in the United States and Canadas. Notwithstanding this unusual route, there is no apparent delay in the transmission of messages. The working of the lines in this way demonstrates the wisdom and practical value of the joint purse arrangement made by the English and French cable companies some time since.

In the absence of some such arrangement, America would not be in telegraphic communication to-day, because the lines of both companies are disordered. The English line is crippled from Valentia east, and the French line from St. Pierre west; but by jumping from one cable to the other, as it were, in mid ocean, complete telegraphic communications are restored.

The International Yacht Squabble.

The newspapers of this morning recall the words of Commodore Ashbury about his building a new yacht if the Cambria is again defeated, and assert that the Egeria's victory over the commodore's yacht on Saturday was complete.

Bloody Fenian Plots Being Rooted Up all Around.

LONDON, June 6.—It is reported that the police are discovering the ramifications of the Fenian plot in every direction, not only in London but elsewhere in England, and even in Wales. Arms and ammunition destined for parties in Dublin, and apparently designed to be used immediately, have been discovered here. Several boxes and barrels of war material, ready for shipment, have been seized at Holyhead, and the persons in whose charge they were, taken into custody. The authorities are watchful. The public excitement is not abated.

Marine Intelligence.

LONDON, June 6.—The steamship Valetta, from New York for Glasgow, was signalled off this port early this morning.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 6.—The steamship Frankfort, from New Orleans and Havana, has arrived.

FROM MEXICO.

The Proposed Constitutional Reforms.

HAVANA, June 6.—The regular mail steamship from Vera Cruz arrived this morning, bringing dates from the city of Mexico down to the 1st instant. The Mexican Congress would probably hold an extra session, in order that the discussion on the proposed constitutional reforms might be finished.

Brigandage and Rebellion.

A stage between Vera Cruz and Jalapa had been robbed by brigands, and one of the passengers killed. Six bandits had recently been executed at Zacatecas.

General Rocba was moving in the revolutionary forces in the States of Nuevaleon and Tamaulipas.

Garcia Cadena had temporarily dissolved his bands for the purpose of collecting them at some future day.

The Zacatecas insurgents are disbanding.

Prolific Silver Mines.

The new Hermoissello Mines are yielding enormously.

An Invasion by Guatamalans.

Citizens of Guatemala have invaded Mexican territory, establishing courts and laws in the State of Chihapa, and cutting out farms for themselves, not recognizing the laws of the Mexican Government.

The squatters were ordered to abandon Mexican territory. Notice was also given them that if they did not comply, force would be used to destroy their buildings and property. It is generally believed that Feliz Diaz, Governor of Caxaca, is the prime mover in this invasion, intending to form a separate republic.

Mexico Bankrupt.

The National Treasury is bankrupt.

The Guaymas revolution is ended for the present. Lozado refusing to participate.

FROM THE WEST.

The Typographical Union.

CINCINNATI, June 6.—The International Typographical Union Convention met in the Council Chamber this morning, at 9 o'clock, in annual session, President Isaac D. George, of Nashville, in the chair. Little business was done. A list of cities was called and a Committee on Credentials appointed. Adjourned till 2 P. M.

Opening of a New Railroad.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 6.—The St. Louis, Vandalia, Terre Haute, and Indianapolis Railroad will open on Wednesday with an excursion given to the Governor, State officers, City Council, and Board of Trade, from this city to St. Louis. The regular trains will commence running on June 13.

A New Paper in Indianapolis.

The first number of a new daily paper called the *Times* was issued this morning. It is to be independent in politics.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, June 6.—Cotton dull and nominal at 22c. Flour firm. Wheat firmer; prime Maryland red, 1·30; Pennsylvania, $1·36@$1·40; Western $1·27@$1·30. Corn—white steady at $1·18; yellow dull at 1·08@$1·10. Oats 58@60c. Mess Pork firm at $25·50. Bacon firm; rib sides 17c; clear do. 17½; shoulders, 14; hams 22@22½. Lard quiet at 19½. Whiskey dull at $1·05@1·06.

FOURTH EDITION

A Constantinople Fire.

Great Destruction of Property.

A Large Loss of Life.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 6.—Yesterday afternoon about 1 o'clock, a fire broke out which spread with alarming rapidity through the richest quarters of the city. The flames were first discovered in an old building in Pera, on the north side of the Golden Horn. A strong wind was blowing at the time, and the fire quickly communicated to the adjoining buildings. The efforts of the firemen and citizens to stop the progress of the flames were futile, and in a few hours the residences of the English, American, and Portuguese Ambassadors and Consulates, Naona Theatre, many churches and mosques, thousands of houses, and the richest stores and shops in the city were reduced to ashes. The loss of life by falling walls has been fearful. It is estimated that at least thirty people have been killed or injured by this cause alone. The loss is incalculable. The fire at this hour (noon) is still burning fiercely, and the excitement of the people beggars description.

A New Minister from Portugal to the United States.

LISBON, June 6.—The appointment of Senor Figaurero to the Portuguese Legation at Washington is gazetted to-day.

Espertero's Adherents.

MADRID, June 6.—A great manifestation in favor of Espartero for King of Spain, was made by his adherents in this city yesterday.

Obituary.

LIVERPOOL, June 6.—Robert Rankin died in this city yesterday afternoon.

The Roumanian Hoax.

LONDON, June 6.—The riot at Batuschagley, mentioned in these despatches yesterday, was a trivial affair. The affair was simply a playful quarrel among school-boys, involving the fracture of some window-panes. The reports from the Roumania Provinces have been greatly exaggerated.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

A Sad Domestic Tragedy.

CONCORD, June 6.—At Deerfield, yesterday, two lads, named Little and Bean, aged respectively ten and five years, during the absence of their parents, found an old musket, which the elder boy discharged, blowing off the head of the younger one.

Illness of a Dartmouth Professor.

Professor John S. Woodruff, of Dartmouth, has had a relapse, owing to his having resumed his duties too soon, and fears are entertained that he will not recover.

Ye Ancient and Honourable Artillerie.

BOSTON, June 6.—The ancient and honorable artillery to-day are celebrating its two hundred and thirty-second anniversary with the usual parade. The sermon in Old South Church was preached by Rev. Mr. Murray, the dinner takes place in Faneuil Hall, and an election for officers. The ranks were unusually full.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Erie Railroad Strikers.

BUFFALO, June 6.—Seventy-five men, brought by the Erie Railway Company from New